December 7, 1769. NUMB. 2137.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the Lord Hyde and Halifax PACKETS, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the Frontiers of the UKRAINE, Auguſt 12.

IT is confidently aſſerted, that the Ottoman Army gained a conſiderable Advantage over their Enemies the 13th and 14th of laſt Month, and that in 3 very bloody Attacks, the Van of the Imperial Troops, conſiſting of Prince Prozorowſki's Cavalry, Stoffell's Grenadiers, and Bruce's Infantry, had ſuffered extremely, and were obliged to repaſs the Nieſter. After this the Garriſon of Choczim were reinforced by the Turkiſh Chief, and, it is ſaid, have Proviſions enough to laſt them for a Siege of two Years.

Marſeilles, Aug. 27. M. Arebœ, the King of Denmark's Conſul at Algiers, is arrived here, the Dey having declared War againſt Denmark, and granted only 40 Days of Truce from the 14th Inſtant, and allowed M. Arebœ only three Days to withdraw himſelf and all his Effects from Algiers.

Stockholm, Aug. 29. Some Perſons here, who pretend to know, ſay, that the Government will immediately receive a Part of the Subſidies due from France.

Warſaw, Aug. 30. As the Revenues have been very much diminiſhed by the Series of Diſorders with which this Kingdom has been agitated, many Officers of the Court have had their Diſmiſſion. Each of them, however, has received a Month's Salary to put them in a Condition to ſeek their Fortune elſewhere.

Letters from Lithuania import, that it is preſumed, from certain Circumſtances, that a Body of Pruſſian Troops will immediately enter Lithuania, in order to join the Ruſſians, and aid them in re-eſtabliſhing the public Tranquility.

Paris, Sept. 11. Orders have lately been given not to permit any more of the French Officers to return from Corſica, the Government not thinking it prudent to unguard that Iſland totally.

Warſaw, September 2. All that we know here of the Ruſſian Army is, that it remains encamped near Kaminiec, and the Turks, who had paſſed over to that Side of the Nieſter, have been obliged to return into Moldavia. The Project of the Confederates of Bar, which was to render themſelves Maſters of the Fortreſs of Kaminiec, to paſs by there to Lemberg, and penetrate to this City, hath been diſconcerted by the preſent Poſition of the Ruſſians. It is dangerous to travel the Kingdom: The Poſts are interrupted almoſt in every Part of it.

Hague, September 19. Whatever may be given out with Reſpect to the Deſtination of the Ruſſian Fleet, which at preſent makes ſo much Noiſe in the World, it is hardly to be ſuppoſed that Fleet can undertake a Voyage to the Archipelago at this advanced Seaſon; and People begin to think now, with a greater Appearance of Probability, that it is intended to watch the Motions of the Danes and the Swedes, whom the Court of Peterſburgh cannot but look upon with a jealous Eye, on Account of their Connections with France, from which Court both of them receive conſiderable Subſidies.

The ill Succeſs which the Ruſſians met with in croſſing the Nieſter, in which they ſuffered a great Loſs both of Men and Artillery, and all the Diſaſters that have happened to them ſince they took the Field, are attributed to the ill Conduct of Prince Gallitzin, which is the Reaſon of his being recalled; and it is thought he will be no more employed.

The frequent Journies which the Emperor has taken for ſome Time paſt, are thought by many People to be in Conſequence of his being much diſpleaſed at the Behaviour of her auguſt M---- the E------ Q----, who has already not only alienated from the Hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria, the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany, and the Principality of Teſchen, beſides ſpending ſeveral Millions, in order to make Portions for the Queen of the Two Sicilies, and the Dutcheſs of Parma; but has now in View to ſurrender Part of the Low Countries to France, as a Marriage Portion for the Archduchеſs, who is going to be married to the Dauphin. All this is ſaid to give ſo much Uneaſineſs to the Emperor, that he endeavours to divert his Cares by Travelling.

Warſaw, Sept. 1. Letters that have been received from ſome foreign Officers in the Ruſſian Army adviſe, that all their Troops are in very bad Condition; that the Cavalry cannot ſtand againſt that of the Turks, and that the Army in general is daily weakened by Sickneſs and Deſertion, the latter of which rarely happens in the Ruſſian Armies. Theſe Letters add, that a very great Miſunderſtanding prevails among the Ruſſian Generals, which all other Accounts confirm.

We have juſt received Advice, that the Ruſſians, who were diſperſed in different Parts of the Kingdom, are aſſembling together at Prague, where they have eſtabliſhed their Magazines and their Hoſpitals.

Sept. 6. The two Regiments of Horſe Guards received Orders Yeſterday to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march the 15th Inſtant, to eſcort the King, who is going a Journey. The Regiments above mentioned are to paſs the Viſtula, but we do not hear where they are to go. Major Drewitz is gone with his Corps towards Great Poland. Though there are great Numbers of the Confederates in the Kingdom, we do not hear of their doing much Miſchief. The Ruſſians have attacked and beaten Prince Martin Lubomirſki in the Waiwode of Lemberg, and have taken his Artillery and Baggage. It is ſaid that the Ruſſians ſurround Cracovia, and all Little Poland.

Since the Ruſſians have repaſſed the Nieſter, nothing remarkable has paſſed between them and the Turks. The former keep in the ſame Situation, within about a Mile of that River. The Turks made a Feint of paſſing it, but were repulſed, and what was related of the Loſs of the Ruſſians upon this Occaſion, was invented. It is aſſured, that the Turks and Tartars, who had penetrated into Poland by Mohilow, are returned from thence, but they deſtroyed ſeveral Towns and Villages.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Sept. 8. Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that they are extraordinarily buſy in the Cabinet. It is ſaid a new Declaration on the Part of the Court is going to make its Appearance, and that a Senatus-Conſilium will be held. Endeavours are making to incline the Public to a Dyet of Pacification, to which two neighbouring Powers are thought diſpoſed to conſent.

Legkorn, Auguſt 31. A Neapolitan Felucca ſailed from hence a few Days ago with 24 Corſicans, who carried with them 22,000 Piaſters for their Countrymen, who are ſtill making Reſiſtance againſt the French in ſome of the mountainous Parts of the Iſland. It is pretended, however, that M. Abbatucci has ſubmitted to the new Government, and that he is a Captain in the French Troops. It is ſaid, that the Count de Vaux will leave the Iſland the Beginning of October, and that M. de Marbeuf will come in his Room with M. d'Arcambal, who will have the Government of the Province of Nebbio.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 17. The Accounts that have been received from the Army for about a Month paſt, do not confirm the great Advantages which our Troops were ſaid to have gained, and which were ſignified to the People with ſo much Oſtentation. Advice was received ſoon after, that the Grand Vizir had various Accuſations againſt him; among the Reſt, that he had neglected ſeveral favourable Opportunities of diſtreſſing the Enemy; that upon ſome Occaſions he had betrayed a Want of Courage; and that he had neglected the Army, particularly with Reſpect to a proper Supply of Proviſions and Forage, the Want of which had occaſioned great Deſertions, particularly among the Volunteers from Aſia, who have left the Army in large Bodies, and returned home. Theſe Complaints being confirmed by the Aga of the Janiſſaries, who arrived here the Beginning of this Month, the Grand Signor immediately deprived the Grand Vizir of his Dignities and Command, and appointed Moldovani Aga Pacha to ſucceed him, who is to repair as ſoon as poſſible to the Army, which is to be commanded in the mean Time by the Seraſkier of Romelia. As the above-mentioned Aga of the Janiſſaries was removed by the late Grand Vizir, it is thought he will be reinſtated in his Poſt.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 29. We have received Advice, that Count Ivan Czernichew, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Empreſs to the Court of Great-Britain, is recalled, and that Baron Mouſchin Pouſkin, Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of the United Provinces, will return to London in that Capacity. The latter will be replaced by Prince Gallitzin, formerly Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

General Count de Panin will ſet out in a few Days for the Army in the Ukraine, to relieve General Count Romanzow, who is to take the Command of the main Army, in the Room of Prince Gallitzin, who is coming home, to be employed in the Imperial Majeſty's Councils.

Copenhagen, Sept. 12. The Day before Yeſterday 21 Ruſſian Men of War and Frigates, and ſome Tranſports, arrived off this Harbour; which Fleet, joined to four other Ships of the ſame Nation, which lately came from Archangel, is commanded by Admiral Spiritof, and under him Vice Admiral Elphinſton, formerly in the Engliſh Service.

Hamburgh, Sept. 19. Letters from Ingria, in the Province of Scandinavia, adviſe, that 40,000 Ruſſian Troops have received Orders to march towards Finland.

Madrid, Auguſt 29. Some Officers of the King's Troops have received Orders to go to the Canary Iſlands, where they are to raiſe a Regiment. According to a Letter from good Hands at Ferrol, there are actually about 30 Men of War of the Line in that Harbour.

Paris, Sept. 18. A Convention is juſt made publick, which was concluded in May laſt, between the King, and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, for ſettling the Limits of their reſpective Dominions in the Low Countries.

Warſaw, Sept. 13. Letters from Kaminiec, of the 2d Inſtant, adviſe, that the Grand Vizir's Diſgrace is attended by that of ſeveral Baſhaws. They likewiſe ſay, that the new Grand Vizir is very lively and enterprizing, and that Moldavia is ravaged, ſo that the Turks will be obliged to retire, or to paſs the Nieſter, and enter into Poland, in which Caſe there will be a general Battle. An Expreſs, which left the Army the 6th Inſtant, has brought a Confirmation of the Turks attempting to paſs the Nieſter, and that, when he was within 4 Leagues of Kaminiec, he heard a ſtrong cannonading.

They write from Moldavia, of the 8th Inſtant, that the Ruſſians have fortified themſelves along the Nieſter, and that the Coſſacks have made Incurſions into Moldavia. Six Thouſand Turks ſwam over that River a few Days before, being preſſed by Hunger, but they were ſo roughly treated by the Ruſſians, that only 1000 of them returned towards Choczim.

Though it has been given out that the Porte intended to enter Poland this Year, the Diſpoſitions made by the new Vizir do not indicate any ſuch Thing. He is encamped near Bender, and now and then ſends 20,000 Men to Choczim. His Aim is to paſs near the Riſe of the Nieſter, but the Ruſſians are upon their Guard.

The Ruſſians quitted Cracovia the 3d Inſtant, and went to Warſaw. The Families of the Diſſidents ſet out at the ſame Time with their Effects, for Fear of the Confederates; but this Fear was without Foundation, for General Loudon immediately ſent in four Regiments of Auſtrian Troops.

Ancona, September 4. General Dolgorucki, a Muſcovite, has brought to the Montenegrins two Ships laden with Artillery, Arms, and Ammunition, in order to engage them to make a Diverſion againſt the Turks.

Tunis, Auguſt 17. Two French Men of War arrived in our Road the 18th of this Month, the Commanders of which were charged with a Commiſſion to demand the Reſtitution of a Number of Corſicans, who were taken by a Corſair on board a Veſſel bearing the French Flag; and alſo to require Satisfaction to be made to the Proprietors of ſome Barks employed in the Coral Fiſhery, which were taken by ſome of our Cruizers, but afterwards ſent home. The Bey, after various Repreſentations from theſe two Officers, has abſolutely refuſed to make them the leaſt Compenſation; and declares, that the Corſicans ſhall not be ſet at Liberty without each of them pays a Ranſom of 1500 Piaſters. What will be the Conſequence of this obſtinate Refuſal, is yet uncertain.

Copenhagen, Sept. 19. The Ruſſian Fleet, which is in our Road, conſiſts only of 18 Ships and Frigates. The other five Men of War, under the particular Command of the Sieur Elphinſton, are not yet arrived, but are expected immediately, and a Report prevails that this little Squadron is deſtined for a ſecret Expedition.

The 15th of this Month all the commanding Officers of the above Fleet, except the Admiral and Vice-Admiral, who being indiſpoſed, could not come aſhore, were preſented to their Majeſties by the Count de Philoſophow, Miniſter from the Court of Peterſburgh.

To-morrow, if the Wind ſhould be favourable, the Ruſſian Fleet will continue its Voyage for the Mediterranean Sea.

LONDON.

Sept. 2. The Helvetick Body having ſent ſeveral Remonſtrances to the French Court, to reſtore the Town of Verfoy to its Situation, previous to the Diſpute between the Genevans and the French, but to no Purpoſe; they have at laſt declared to the French Court, that in caſe their Demand is unattended to, they will recal all the Swiſs in the Service of France.----It is thought this Menace will have more Effect than a Thouſand Repreſentations.

Sept. 7. We are informed that an extraordinary C-----l will be called to conſider on the Affairs of North-A-----a, an Account of which is to be laid before them by a certain Perſon, lately arrived from that Part of the World.

We hear ſeveral Members of the Privy Council have been ſummoned to Town on Buſineſs of great Moment.

The political Suggeſtion at the Court End of the Town, is now ripened into Confidence, which is, that Lord Chatham will be *firſt at laſt*, notwithſtanding he was *behind before*.

A Letter from Naples, dated Auguſt 18, ſays, "The Corn Harveſt hath been ſo abundant here this Year, that the Government hath permitted 2,200,000 Sacks of it to be exported."

Sept. 9. This Day being the Anniverſary of the Marriage of their Majeſties (which is eight Years ſince their Royal Nuptials) their Majeſties will have a Concert of Muſic, and a private Ball at Richmond, on the Occaſion.

The brave People of Bedford will be honoured in the preſent Age, and their Names handed down with Applauſe in the future Annals of this Kingdom. They nobly ſcorned the infamous Wages of Iniquity. An honeſt Man, though in but poor Circumſtances, cried out, "Let your Duke bring a Waggon Load of Money, we will throw him, and all his Money, into the River." "We have been Slaves to him for many Years, but we are, and will always, for the future, be free."

We are informed that ſeveral ſenior Officers have lately petitioned a great Perſonage, relative to the Deſtination of a certain Officer to a Capital Command in the Eaſt-Indies.

Some Letters from Hamburgh mention, that the Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian Fleet, has Orders to oppoſe Force to Force, in caſe of being in the leaſt obſtructed by a certain naval Power, whoſe Neutrality is greatly ſuſpected at the Court of Peterſburgh.

Sept. 12. The following is handed about as authentic, and, as is ſaid, will be verified by Affidavit, that the ſeveral Largeſſes undermentioned, were offered at the late Election at Bedford, viz.

Mr. Mayor,	*from*	£ 3000	*to*	£ 20,000
Mr. Harriſon,		300		450
Mr. Roſe,		400		450
Mr. Palmer, Barber,		300		350
Mr. Sommer, Publican,		500		550
Mr. Skevington, Baker,		500		550
		5000		22,350

That the Terms were rejected with Diſdain, notwithſtanding the narrow Circumſtances of ſome. It is added, that ſome of the Wives attended their Huſbands to the Place of Election, teſtifying their Glory in the uncorrupt and unſhaken Integrity of their good Men, in Spite of the Meanneſs of their Fortunes.

They write from Gibraltar, that the late Movement of the Spaniſh Troops from the interior Garriſon towards the Sea Coaſt, and their Arrival in the Lines near that Place, is only occaſioned by the annual Relief of the Soldiers in Garriſon, and not to any hoſtile Intentions of the Court of Madrid.

Some Letters from Paris mention, that a Junction of the French and Spaniſh Fleets is now meditating.

Yeſterday very high Inſurances were made in the City on Ships and Merchandize, Ruſſian Property, trading to the Levant and Mediterranean.

It is confidently reported, that a certain unpopular Peer held a private Conference with a French Politician, at his Apartments near Petty France, Yeſterday; the Reſult of which has not yet tranſpired.

Sept. 14. An Officer in the Polish Service, but in the Intereſt of the Confederates, is now actually in London, negotiating a Loan to carry on the War, but what Succeſs he has yet met with, is not publicly known.

Sept. 16. The Duke of York Packet-boat, which arrived Yeſterday from Liſbon, brought ſome Diſpatches of Importance from the Court of Portugal.

Sept. 19. A Correſpondent ſays, "When a certain Perſon, who for ſome Time had worn the Maſk of Patriotiſm, waited on a patriotic Gentleman in the King's Bench, ſoon after the Diſcovery had been made of his late Offer to the Premier, ſomething very like the following ſhort Converſation paſſed:

W. I fear, Sir, the imprudent Step I have unhappily taken, will hurt the Cauſe.

W. Not at all, Sir, the Cauſe is founded on *Principle*, which, *I fear*, Sir, you are a Stranger to."

Yeſterday General Irvin, who arrived on Sunday from the Hague, had a long Conference with the Earl of Weymouth, ſaid to be on the Subject of a late Demand.

September 21. Some private Letters from Hamburgh ſay, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has made an important Change of the Commanders in Chief of her Armies employed againſt the Turks; that in the Room of Prince Gallitzin, who has turned his Back upon the Enemy, and repaſſed the Nieſter, General Romanzow is appointed to the Command of the great Ruſſian Army in Poland, and that Count Panin is to ſucceed Romanzow in the Command of the Ruſſian Army in the Ukraine.

Orders are ſent to all the Ports of Great-Britain and Ireland, to ſhew all poſſible Reſpect and Amity to the Ruſſian Fleet, in caſe it touches at any of our Sea Ports.

We hear from good Authority, that a Perſon of great Diſtinction, who lately made a Tour to the Continent, has ſhewn uncommon Talents, for the Art of political Negotiation, and has given great Satisfaction in the Tranſaction of ſome very important Affairs he was employed in.

The Utrecht Gazette, brought by the laſt Holland Mail, has an Article under the London, Sept. 8, relative to Dr. Muſgrave's Addreſs, which concludes thus:---"It is certain that the Chevalier D'E--- at the Time of his Diſpute with the Count de Guſtchy, made Uſe of ſome Expreſſions which tended to raiſe a Suſpicion of the good Faith of certain Negotiators; however, he hath thought proper to retract his precipitate Inſinuations on that Subject, &c.

A political Writer poſitively ſays, So far is the Duke of G. from being connected with the E. of B. that the latter openly blames his Conduct to his Friends in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament; and if his Lordſhip will ſupport his Grace with his Influence in the inferior Branches of the Legiſlature, it is from a Regard to the Integrity of the D.---'s Meaſures, and not from any Attachment to his Perſon. The B-----d Faction have it not in their Power, had they even the Inclination, which I believe is far from being the Caſe, to turn his Grace out of his high Department. He is too deeply rooted in the good Opinion of his S-------n, to be in any Danger from any Family Aſſociation in the Kingdom."

[*For more Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

It is ſaid that the three Diviſions of Marines are ordered to be filled up to the uſual Complement, as in Time of War.

We hear Orders have been ſent to Portſmouth and Plymouth, for all the Guard Ships to be augmented to their full Complement of Hands.

The Court of France, we are told, is no leſs than *three Years* in Arrear to its Houſhold.

Sept. 23. It is now ſaid that the Parliament will not meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs till after Chriſtmas, and is fixed for the 9th of January.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, September 15.

" A Report prevails here, that a conſiderable Augmentation is going to be made in the Troops of this Republick.

" They write from Stockholm, that notwithſtanding the Inſtigations and Machinations of the Court of France, to induce that of Sweden to take the preſent Opportunity, of recovering the Territories they loſt in the laſt War with Ruſſia; the Swedes ſeem rather diſpoſed to temporize, in order to ſee what Turn their Affairs will take with the Turks, and in caſe the latter ſhould prove victorious, to fall upon the Ruſſians when they are weakened, which will ſooner or later embroil all Europe; and the ſooner, as the Court of Verſailles and its Allies delight to fiſh in troubled Waters."

On Thurſday laſt General Paoli viſited the Marquis of Rockingham, at his Houſe in Groſvenor-Square.

Next Week General Paoli will be introduced to his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

We hear Orders are gone to all the Sea-Ports in the Mediterranean, to prevent any Seamen of Great-Britain to enter into foreign Service, and it is ſaid they are ſoon to be recalled home.

Sept. 26. We are informed that General Paoli was on Friday introduced to the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and to the Secretary of State for the Northern Department of Affairs, with each of whom he held a long Conference.

'Tis ſaid that Paſchal Paoli will be introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's, not as the Corſican Chief, but as a private Gentleman, on Wedneſday next.

On Saturday laſt Paſchal Paoli, the Corſican General, paid a Viſit to the Earl of Hertford, where he ſtaid two Hours, and was Yeſterday at the Right Hon. Lord Barrington's.

There is great Reaſon to conclude, that an extraordinary Number of important Negociations are on the Tapis, in moſt of the principal Courts in Europe, from the extraordinary Number of Recals of their Miniſters.

Upwards of 5000 Electors, it is ſaid, have already ſigned the Weſtminſter Petition.

It is ſaid that on Sunday three different Expreſſes arrived from Paris at Monſ. Francois, the French Miniſter's Houſe in Great George-ſtreet, in Conſequence of which, his Servants are now packing up, and getting every Thing ready for his Departure, which cauſes much Speculation, eſpecially as there is now no Talk of his Excellency Count Chatelet, or any other Miniſter's ſucceeding him.

Yeſterday the Prince of Mecklenburgh, and General Paoli, had an Interview together of two Hours, at the General's Apartments in Bond-ſtreet.

Yeſterday General Paoli appeared in a new Carriage, with Servants in genteel Liveries, and paid Viſits to ſeveral of the Nobility; after which he took an Airing to Putney, &c.

The Reaſon of General Paoli not being preſented at Court before this Time, has been owing, it is ſaid, to the Variety of Opinions in ſome Conſultations had upon the Subject, reſpecting the Propriety of it.

We are informed, that a Counter-petition is coming up from Scotland, ſigned by no leſs than 8000 Freeholders.

A Letter from Copenhagen mentions, that a Fleet of Daniſh Men of War had juſt been appointed to Station at Elſineur, a ſtrong Fortreſs, and eſteemed the Key of the Baltick Seas.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Dey of Algiers had lately demanded a large Preſent in Money and naval Stores of the Dutch Conſul, on Pain of declaring War againſt the States.

This Morning Baron Dieden, the Daniſh Ambaſſador, received an Expreſs from his Court, and ſoon after waited upon Lord Rochfort.

It is reported that a grand Entertainment will be given to General Paoli by the City of London at Guildhall, as a Teſtimony of their Approbation of that General's long and noble Struggles in Defence of Liberty.

Sept. 28. General Paoli has made a Preſent of his fine Dog to the Duke of Glouceſter, who has ſent him down to Windſor.

It is generally believed that General Paoli's Stay in this Kingdom will be much longer than was at firſt expected.

Yeſterday General Paoli was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's, by the Lord in Waiting; he was accompanied by a Clergyman, and another Gentleman, ſuppoſed to be a Corſican Officer; he was dreſſed in Scarlet and Gold, and made an elegant Appearance.

The Impatience of the Public to ſee the celebrated Paoli is ſo great, that the Houſe where he reſides is continually crouded by great Numbers of People. He is deſcribed to be a tall, athletic, well made Man, of a handſome open Countenance, very fair, has great Dignity in his Addreſs, and ſeems to be between 40 and 50 Years of Age: He ſpeaks Latin with Propriety, French and Italian with great Fluency and Elegance, but Engliſh very indifferently.

John Wilkes, Eſq; has received a large Packet of Letters from the Weſt-Indies, containing 50 Sheets, on very important Affairs, which, it is ſaid, will be laid before a certain great Aſſembly at their next Meeting.

Letters from Liſbon, by the laſt Packet, mention, that the greateſt Cordiality now ſubſiſts between his Excellency William Henry Lyttleton, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador there, and the Prime Miniſter of Portugal.

It is ſaid that a great Perſonage was much pleaſed with the Converſation of the Corſican Chief Yeſterday, which was in French, and laſted a conſiderable Time, and appeared to entertain a Regard for him.

Sept. 30. The ſudden Departure of a certain foreign Ambaſſador, without taking a cuſtomary Farewel of our Court, has cauſed various political Suggeſtions.

We hear that the French and Engliſh Courts are come to a Reſolution to take no Part in the preſent War between the Ruſſians and Turks, and that every Thing relating to the Fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean, has been adjuſted in the moſt amicable Manner between the Courts of Verſailles and London.

Yeſterday General Paoli was again at Court, and introduced to her Majeſty. In the Afternoon he paſſed ſome Time at the Queen's Palace with their Majeſties, before they ſet out for Richmond.

A Nobleman of great Diſtinction, who entertained General Paoli a few Days ago, during a learned Converſation upon the patriotic Characters among the Antients, obſerved, " That the Romans ſhewed a moſt laudable Spirit of Generoſity at a Time when a little People of Aſia were in Danger of being oppreſſed and enſlaved, from the Invaſion of the powerful King of Aſſyria, by exerting themſelves in Favour of that unfortunate Handful of People, and, with the Spirit of a great and free Nation, taking them under their Protection, and preſerving their Liberties." " Very true, my Lord (replied the valiant Chief, with a deep Sigh) that was a glorious Action indeed! I once flattered myſelf with receiving Aſſiſtance of the like Kind from the Engliſh Nation, who appear to me, in other Reſpects, to rival all I have ever read of the Roman Virtue and Bravery."

Yeſterday, the Right Hon. Samuel Turner, Eſq; Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, &c. met at Guildhall, from whence they went in Proceſſion to Church. After the Service was over, they proceeded to the Huſtings for the Election of a Lord Mayor, when Sir Henry Bankes produced a Bye-Law, in Oppoſition to Alderman Beckford's Nomination, which Bye-Law was made in the Reign of HENRY VIII. whereby it is enacted, that " no Perſon, who has ſerved the Office of Lord Mayor, ſhall be put in Nomination, till the Expiration of ſeven Years from the Time of his former Mayoralty." After the Livery had waited a conſiderable Time, they grew impatient; whereupon Mr. Sheriff Townſhend came forward, and informed them of the Cauſe of the Delay, and read the ſaid Bye-Law. He afterwards obſerved to them, that there was a Precedent in Sir John Bernard's Time; it was recommended to the Livery, if there was not ſuch a Bye-Law, to make one. On which the Bye-Laws of the City were ſent for, and a Precedent was read, ſetting forth, that Sir John Bernard, in the Year 1740, was a ſecond Time elected Lord Mayor of this City, after having ſerved in that Office within two Years before. The Common Serjeant then made an Apology to the Livery, ſaying, this Bye-Law had eſcaped his Notice. They then proceeded to Election. Sir Henry Bankes was firſt put up, but had very few Hands; then Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; and William Beckford, Eſq; when a prodigious Show of Hands appeared in their Favour. Aldermen Trecothick and Beckford being returned to the Court of Aldermen, a Poll was demanded by Mr. Deputy Ellis, and Mr. Riley, in Favour of Sir Henry Bankes. The Books opened at Four o' Clock, and were cloſed at Five. On caſting up the Poll, the Numbers were as follow. For Mr. Beckford 262; Mr. Trecothick 259; Sir Henry Bankes 31. There were 21 Aldermen preſent on the Huſtings.

At the previous Meeting on Thurſday Evening, at the Half-moon Tavern, in Cheapſide, it was propoſed, that it ſhould be publicly acknowledged Yeſterday at Guildhall, that the Perſon hinted at in the City Petition to his Majeſty, as a public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions, was H------ L--- H------; and that it be recommended to the City Members, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to procure a parliamentary Enquiry, Whether Lord H------ has not, for a Number of Years paſt, kept in his Poſſeſſion ſome Millions of the public Money; and whether he has not uſed Means to prevent any Enquiry being made? And whether he has not procured, by the Intereſts of his Friends, to ſtay legal Proſecution, and by that Means ſet himſelf above the Laws of England, and turning Monarchy into Tyranny? And, if theſe Charges ſhould be fully proved upon him, that the City Members do then impeach him.

A Motion was then made by the ſame Gentleman, that the preſent Lord Mayor be aſked, what Anſwer he has received to the City Petition, preſented to his Majeſty, and that if he had not received any Anſwer, that then another Petition be preſented.

We hear Sir Francis Bernard will ſoon be appointed to ſet out for the Continent, in a public Character.

On Thurſday Evening his Grace the Duke of Grafton paid a Viſit to General Paoli at his Apartments in Old Bond-ſtreet, and ſtaid near an Hour. And Yeſterday his Grace ſet out on a Viſit to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Wooburn-Abbey.

Yeſterday General Paoli paid a Viſit to the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, at his Houſe in the Stable-yard, St. James's, and afterwards Paoli gave an elegant Entertainment to ſeveral of the Nobility, at his Houſe in Dover-ſtreet, at which Mrs. Macauley was preſent, to which he is now removed.

After General Paoli had left his Majeſty Yeſterday, his Grace the Duke of Grafton had a long Conference with the King. His Grace came from Wooburn Abbey that Morning.

This Morning ſeveral Foreigners of Diſtinction viſited General Paoli, at his Apartments in Bond-ſtreet.

A Morning Paper ſays, that Advice is received of ſeven Ruſſian Ships being in the Humber, having been driven from the Remainder of the Fleet by a Storm.

Thoſe Friends of a certain Merchant, who have ſeen his written Defence, but, who are under a Promiſe of not divulging the Contents, declare, that it is a full and ſatisfactory Vindication of the Merchant; and contains ſome Charges againſt a Perſon of great Rank, reſpecting a much-talked-of Negotiation, that, when known, will excite the Admiration and Aſtoniſhment of the Public.

It is ſaid, that Fort St. George may hold out a long Siege, if ever ſo vigorouſly attacked by Heyder Ally. General Lally inveſted it the 12th of December, 1758, and though his Artillery was well ſerved, and his Troops admirably diſciplined, he was forced to raiſe the Siege the 17th of February following, leaving near 50 Pieces of Cannon behind him.

This Day the Poll for Lord Mayor began at Guildhall, at Nine o' Clock, and broke up a little after Twelve, when the Numbers ſtood thus: Alderman Beckford 635; Trecothick 616; Bankes 218. The Poll is further adjourned till Monday Morning, Nine o' Clock.

The Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz will ſet out on his Return Home To-morrow, his Highneſs having previouſly taken Leave of their Majeſties, and the Royal Family, on Thurſday, and Yeſterday.

It was this Morning reported, that General PAOLI will be appointed to a Command in the Hanoverian Service.

General Paoli, it is ſaid, will be permitted to viſit Mr. Wilkes next Week.

Some Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Recal of the Grand Vizir from the Command of the Turkiſh Army, has been effected by the Intrigues of a certain foreign Ambaſſador, and that this Change is conſidered as the Forerunner of a Peace with the Ruſſians.

They write from Paris, that ſeveral Councils have lately been held at Verſailles, to adjuſt the Manner in which the Ruſſian Fleet, or any Part of it, ſhall be received, in caſe of its being obliged to put in for Shelter or Refreſhments in any of the Ports of France.

They write from Liſbon, that the King had given Orders to ſupply the Ruſſian Fleet with all Manner of Aſſiſtance and Neceſſaries, in caſe of its putting into any Harbour belonging to Portugal, on its Voyage to the Mediterranean.

They write from Liſbon, that two Portugueſe Veſſels were lately taken near the Iſland of Madeira by a Salletine Corſair, and carried into one of the Ports of Morocco.

The Report of Lord Holland's having taken his Paſſage for Leghorn, is now ſaid to be without Foundation.

October 3. By a Perſon juſt arrived from Peterſburgh, we hear, that there are great Apprehenſions of a Revolution there, from a Jealouſy that the preſent War is a War of the Empreſs, unconnected with the State; and the People in general ſeem to be of Opinion there, that the Event of it will, in a ſhort Time, determine a Revolt.

According to a Copy of the laſt Return of the French Troops employed upon the Corſican Expedition, delivered Aug. 23, 1769, to Monſ. de C------, it appears, that the French had 674 Officers wounded, and 539 killed. Rank and File wounded 5723, killed 3785. Total wounded 6397. Total killed 4324. Since the Capitulation of the Iſlands, by the Returns of the Hoſpitals, have died 5949. Total Loſs of the French Troops, dead, 10,273. Still ſick in the Hoſpitals, 795. This Loſs of the beſt Troops of the French Army, with the Expence of 18 Millions of Livres, has been the Charges of obtaining to France the Dominion of Corſica.

After all the Reports with Regard to the Danger of Madraſs from Heyder Ally, it appears, from the Accounts in the Letters brought by the Dutton, that there is not the leaſt Foundation for any ſuch Apprehenſions. He is at 70 Miles Diſtance from Madraſs, with the Company's Army between him and that Place; and not only the Company's People, but the numerous Inhabitants of the Black Town, have armed themſelves, and are provided amply with Artillery, and all other Requiſites, for the moſt formidable Oppoſition.

Yeſterday, at cloſing the Books of the Poll for Lord Mayor of this City, the Numbers were, for William Beckford, Eſq; 1173; Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; 1128; Sir Henry Bankes, Knt. 405.

It is remarkable, that Mr. Alderman Beckford's Number exceeds that of Alderman Trecothick exactly 45.

We are informed from very good Authority, that every Thing is amicably ſettled and adjuſted between our Court and that of France, relative to the Sailing of the Ruſſian Fleet; and we hear it is the determined Reſolution of both Nations not to interfere in the preſent Quarrel between the Ruſſians and the Turks. This News muſt give great Comfort to every ſincere Lover of his Country, as the great Expence attending a War, would naturally occaſion freſh Taxes, which every Man, who has the leaſt Feeling or Senſibility, would wiſh to be avoided, if it can be done with Honour to ourſelves.

A Letter from Genoa, dated Sept. 20, ſays, " They write from Spain, that his Catholick Majeſty has ordered a general Review of his Navy, and to have it put in a Condition for Service, in caſe it ſhould be wanted. The ſame Thing is doing in Spaniſh America, and ſeveral Ships are hired to carry Troops, Artillery, and Ammunition, thither."

This Day's Mail brings, by Letters, an Account of 14 Sail of Ruſſian Men of War having paſſed the Sound, in their Paſſage to Conſtantinople, on the 23d ult.

A Gentleman of unqueſtionable Veracity, and whoſe Situation in Life affords him an Opportunity of knowing what paſſes in almoſt all the Sea Port Towns of Europe, writes, " That the Spaniſh Government uſually keep their Marine Force diſtributed in the ſeveral Ports of the Kingdom, and particularly, that they are ſeldom or never without Men of War ſtationed at Carthagena and Cadiz; but, ſays he, for what Reaſon I know not, they have been for ſome Time withdrawing their Ships, as it were by Stealth, from every Port in Spain, and have collected their whole Force at Ferrol, ſo that they are capable of ſending to Sea a very formidable Fleet at a ſhort Notice. Various are the Conjectures and Reports on this Head, as it is an unuſual Manœuvre, and looks very much like a Preparation for War. Some think they are meditating a ſudden Rupture with England, and that, ſupported by France, they intend to repay the Compliment you paid the latter ſome Years ſince, by taking your Merchant-Ships, and ſending a Fleet on your Coaſts, previous to any formal Declaration of War. However, be this as it may, I hope your Governors are not ſo totally engaged in Party Diſputes, as to neglect taking the neceſſary Precautions to prevent a Surprize. So reſpectable a maritime Power as Great-Britain, ſhould always have a Fleet of 20 or 30 Ships of the Line, equipped, and ready to put to Sea on any ſudden Emergency."

On Sunday Mr. Alderman Beckford waited upon General Paoli at his Apartments in Old Bond-Street. It does Honour to this Nation to find all Parties, whether for Government or for Oppoſition, ſtriving who ſhall ſhew moſt Reſpect to the illuſtrious Stranger.

Mr. Boſwell has Apartments in Old Bond-Street, a few Doors from thoſe of General Paoli, to be always ready to attend him.

A Correſpondent ſays, it is remarkable, that the great Hero of Liberty ſhould live in *Bond-Street*.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend at Saliſbury, September 26.

" *General Paoli has paid us a Viſit: He is a Perſon of a good Countenance; he ſaid he was much leaner than before he underwent ſo many Fatigues; he is very polite, talks French indifferently well, but in the Italian Language he expreſſes himſelf with great Propriety and Elegance; he is 44 Years old, quite an Enthuſiaſt for the Liberty of his Country, but not a Braggadocio; he ſeems to have great Paſſions, yet ſpeaks on moſt Subjects with great Moderation, and appears open and frank; he doth not attribute his ill Succeſs to Treachery; his Hiſtory is ſurprizing; ever ſince the 16th Year of his Age, he has been full of Troubles and Hardſhips; he hath about 500 Corſicans ſtill in Arms againſt the French. What his Errand is here I cannot ſay; I own myſelf ſo much intereſted in him, that as he has not been victorious, I wiſh he had fallen in Battle.---His Brother is retired to a Convent.*"

They write from Hamburgh, that ſome Ruſſian Agents are now buſy there in engaging Seamen of all Nations to enter on board the Ruſſian Fleet.

They write from Senegal, that two Salletine Corſairs are now cruizing on the Guinea Coaſt, and make no Scruple to plunder all Ships, except thoſe under Engliſh Colours.

This Day, on cloſing the Poll for the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City, the Numbers were, for Mr. Beckford 1526; *Mr. Trecothick* 1472; *Sir Henry Bankes* 561. *It begins again To-morrow.*

The Emperor of Germany, we hear for certain, is coming over to England very ſoon, on Buſineſs of great Importance to the Affairs of Europe.

Oct. 4. It is reported that William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Portugal, will be recalled, to ſucceed Sir Francis Bernard as Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

It is ſaid there is an Intention to proceed, at a convenient Seaſon, againſt ſome of the Perſons who have ſigned certain Petitions; and that the Mode of ſuch Proceedings will be to call them up to make good the Charge contained in the Petitions, and on Failure to cenſure and lay Penalties on them, as Calumniators and Stirrers up of Sedition.

It is ſaid, on the other hand, that Attempts are making to prevail on the Court of the Livery of the City of London, to take ſome Steps towards the Impeachment of a certain ------, on the Score of his not having accounted for the public Money that has paſſed through his Hands.

It is reported that Sir Francis Bernard is not to return to North-America, but be provided for in another Department; however, his late Salary as Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is continued to him, and is now paid out of the Civil Liſt.

Oct. 5. It is ſaid his Majeſty's Garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, are ordered to be conſiderably augmented.

It is ſaid, that, for political Reaſons, no further Remonſtrances will be made to our Neighbours the Dutch, relating to the Affair of Surrinam.

It is ſaid that a certain Dignitary in the Church has lately refuſed to admit a young Gentleman of excellent Character into holy Orders, who came from America with the ſtrongeſt Recommendations from ſome of the principal Inhabitants.

The Reports that Governor Bernard is not to return to America, is entirely without Foundation; it being determined to ſend that Gentleman back to his Government, with an Enlargement of his Commiſſion.

We hear the Right Hon. Lord Edgecomb will be appointed to the Command of his Majeſty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, with Plenipotentiary Powers to the ſeveral States of Barbary.

We hear there will ſoon be an Augmentation of Troops on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment.

It is confidently ſaid, and by thoſe who are no Enemies to the Miniſtry, that as ſoon as the Supplies are raiſed, and the moſt important Buſineſs of the enſuing Seſſions is nearly compleated, the preſent Parliament will be diſſolved.

If the Liverymen of London ſhould make Choice of Alderman Trecothick, for their Mayor, the Americans may form ſanguine, and very probable Hopes of having their Grievances ſpeedily redreſſed, by the then more exalted Influence of that Gentleman.

On the 27th ult. at a Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of York, they unanimouſly determined to petition the King *to diſſolve the Parliament*.

We can now aſſure the Public from reſpectable Authority, that there is not the moſt diſtant Probability of Great-Britain or France being involved in the War between the Ruſſians and Turks, and that a peremptory Refuſal has been given on the Part of our Court to the Propoſal made by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, of an offenſive and defenſive Treaty of Alliance between Great-Britain and Ruſſia.

We alſo learn, from the ſame Authority, that Great-Britain and France, being mutually deſirous to preſerve the Peace of Europe, have offered their good Offices as Mediators between the Belligerant Powers, and that ſome Steps are already taken towards this Effect.

It is confidently ſaid, that General Paoli will take up his Reſidence here till a War ſhall break out between this Kingdom and France; in which Caſe, it is thought, he will be ſent, with a powerful Army, to Corſica, to diſpoſſeſs the French of that Iſland, which they ſo unjuſtly ſeized, and now uſurp.

Heyder Ally has, we are now informed, ſent over Propoſals to this Country, by which he ſignifies his Deſire of an Alliance with the Crown. Were all the Princes in India brought to ſuch a Diſpoſition, and with the Aſſent of the lineal Emperor now in

our Hands, our Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt might be made extremely profitable and permanent to the State.

On cloſing the Poll Yeſterday Afternoon at Guildhall, the Numbers ſtood as follow: For Mr. Alderman Beckford, 1728; Mr. Alderman Trecothick, 1676; Sir Henry Bankes, 620.

We hear two Secretaries of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, who had been ſent to Plymouth by his Excellency, on Advice having been received by him that the Ruſſian Fleet was ordered to put in there, have ſent an Account to his Excellency of the Arrival of the ſaid Fleet at Plymouth; in Conſequence of which, Diſpatches have been forwarded by the Ambaſſador to the Court of Peterſburgh with this Intelligence.

The Court of Ruſſia has ſolicited Leave of the French, it is ſaid, to permit their Fleet, while in the Mediterranean Sea, to enter the French Ports for the Purpoſes of Refreſhment, &c. But no Anſwer has yet been given to this Requeſt. All that the French Miniſter ſaid, upon receiving this extraordinary Application, was, that he would lay it before the King. It is thought this will continue the Coolneſs between thoſe two Powers.

BOSTON, November 20.

The following is a Copy of the Agreement the MERCHANTS of this Town entered into October 17, 1769.

WHEREAS *the Merchants and Traders in the Town of Boſton, taking into Conſideration the deplorable Situation of the Trade, and the many Difficulties that it laboured under, did, on the Firſt Day of Auguſt, 1768, by a Subſcription under their Hands, agree, that they would not ſend for, or import from Great-Britain, any Kind of Goods or Merchandize, either on their own Accounts, or on Commiſſions, or otherwiſe, from the Firſt Day of January, 1769, to the Firſt Day of January, 1770, excepting Coals, Salt, Fiſh-hooks and Lines, Hemp, Duck, Bar-lead, Shot, Wool-cards, Card-wire. And whereas it appears to us, the Subſcribers, that, as the ſaid Agreement has been very generally adhered to, ſo it has already had a good Effect, and affords a promiſing Proſpect of anſwering the important Ends deſigned thereby, provided it ſhould be continued; Therefore, in order effectually to promote the Deſign of relieving the Trade, from the many Difficulties and Oppreſſions under which it labours, and to preſerve to ourſelves and Poſterity, the Liberties and Privileges which we were wont to enjoy, WE now promiſe and engage with each other as follows.*

1. THAT we will not import any Kind of Goods or Merchandize from Great-Britain, either on our own Accounts, or on Commiſſions, or otherwiſe, *until the Acts impoſing Duties in America for raiſing a Revenue, be totally repealed.* Saving the Articles of Coals, Salt, Fiſh-hooks and Lines, Hemp and Duck, Bar-lead, Shot, Wool-cards and Card-wire, Clothiers Sheers, Tin-plates, Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Allum and Copperas, Gunpowder, Grindſtones, Chalk, Sheet Copper, German Steel, School-books, as alſo the Article of Bayze, for the Supply of the Fiſhery; but inaſmuch as the Merchants of *New-York and Philadelphia*, have already ſent Orders for Goods to be ſhipped, in caſe the Acts ſhould be repealed; We, in order to coincide with them, ſo far alter our former Agreement, as to reſerve to ourſelves the Liberty to ſend for Goods, on this expreſs Condition only, *Of the Revenue Acts being firſt totally repealed.*

2. That we will not purchaſe of any Factor, or others, any Kind of Goods imported from Great-Britain, *until the Revenue Acts be totally repealed.*

3. That we will not import on our own Accounts, or on Commiſſions, or purchaſe of any who may import from any other Colony in America, any Tea, Paper, Glaſs, or any other Goods, commonly imported from Great-Britain, *until the Revenue Acts are totally repealed.*

4. That if any Kind of Britiſh Goods or Merchandize, ſhould be conſigned to us to ſell upon Commiſſions, *before the Revenue Acts are totally repealed*, We hereby engage, either to re-ſhip them back by the next Opportunity after their Arrival, or not receive them.

At a Meeting of the MERCHANTS, November 7, 1769, the following Vote was paſſed.

VOTED, That the Names of all ſuch Perſons, as may hereafter import any Goods from Great-Britain, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants of the 17th of October laſt, be inſerted in the News-Papers, and that they be held up to the Public, as Perſons counteracting the ſalutary Meaſures the Merchants are purſuing for the obtaining the Redreſs of their Grievances."

It is reported, that Sir Francis Bernard will be ſucceeded by a military Governor. Generals Hudſon, Murray, and Sir William Draper, are ſaid to be the Candidates.

Letters from London mention, that when Governor Bernard was introduced to his Majeſty, he met with a moſt gracious Reception; that he was to be appointed to ſome lucrative Poſt at Home; and that he was to have a Seat in the Houſe of Commons.

At the Levee of a great Perſonage, Governor Bernard was aſked about the Climate of New-England; to which he replied, that tho' it was much in Extremes, very cold in Winter, and very warm in Summer, yet it was in general very healthy. On which that great Perſonage ſaid, *I ſuppoſe, Sir Francis, you found it very warm, during your Reſidence in it.*

Extract of a Letter from LONDON, October 3.

"We are aſſured from good Authority, that in caſe a certain back-ſliding patriotic Merchant is proceeded againſt at Law, he has drawn up a full and ſatisfactory Vindication of himſelf, which contains ſome Charges againſt a Perſon of great Rank, reſpecting that Negotiation, that, when known, will excite the Admiration of the Public."

ANNAPOLIS, *November 30.*

We hear the Hon. the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly have reſolved to bring in a Bill for emitting Bills of Credit, on Loan, to the Amount of 300,000 Dollars, in order to ſupply this Province with a circulating Medium, at this Time much wanted.

We hear from Charles County, that three Parcels of Goods, belonging to different Perſons, have been landed there, contrary to the Tenor of the Aſſociation entered into in this Province, but Notice thereof being given to the Committee of Merchants, the Goods were re-ſhipped for Great-Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

☞ The SUBSCRIBERS to the Non-Importation Agreement, are requeſted to meet in the Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday next, at Two o'Clock, to conſider ſeveral Matters of Importance, which will be then laid before them.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 6, 1769.

"Nothing tranſpires with regard to North-America. Perhaps when Governor Bernard arrives, I may be able to give you ſome Intelligence reſpecting it; but at preſent every Body is in the Country, and no Buſineſs of any Kind going forward. This has been one of the fineſt Summers we have had for many Years paſt, and we have had a plentiful Harveſt of all Sorts of Corn and Fruits. Our Eaſt-India Affairs ſeem to be ſomewhat embarraſſed, ariſing chiefly from the Miſmanagement and Rapacity of the Company's Servants in India, which, I am afraid, will, one Day or other, drive the Natives to diſagreeable Extremities; at leaſt there is Ground for this Apprehenſion. For the Governors artfully enough find Means, by the Aſſiſtance of their Friends at home, to prevent a proper Enquiry into their Conduct, and this is done chiefly by keeping up a conſtant Oppoſition among the Proprietors to the Directors for the Time being, by which their Authority is ſo weakened, that the Company, at preſent, may almoſt be ſaid to be under no Government at all.---From Paris, as well as from all Quarters, we learn, that the French are much pleaſed with our Differences with the Colonies, from which they expect more Benefit than they will ever receive;---that they are poor and ſpiritleſs;---and that they apprehend nothing ſo much as our going to War with them, which they are altogether unprepared for. Their Finances are in ſuch great Diſorder, that their Palaces, and other public Works, are ſuffered to run to Ruin. This is our preſent Security, and a great Source of Comfort, amidſt our civil Diſſenſions; for though we may, in Compariſon to them, be ſaid to wallow in Riches, yet it is much to be feared that the next War we embark in, will have a great Effect upon our public Funds, and of Courſe, upon our public Credit, in which, being yet untainted, our principal Superiority lies.----Poland is ſtill in a moſt miſerable Condition; and the Ruſſians and Turks carry on their Operations againſt one another, with as much Alacrity as can be expected from ſuch unwieldy Bodies; but the Flames of War are not likely to ſpread farther."

Extract of a Letter from London, October 4, 1769.

It is expected the Parliament will not meet till very late, and as there are many Things that muſt engroſs their Attention, we expect the American Affairs will not be attended to, in ſuch Time as could be wiſhed, ſo that if a Repeal takes Place, it will moſt likely interfere with the regular Seaſon of Export; but at preſent it is difficult to form a proper Judgment of Matters. We wiſh Reaſon and Prudence may be the governing Principles, as we think the preſent Situation of Things in general, is very critical."

In a Letter from London, dated the 4th of October, it is ſaid, "The Ruſſian Fleet is in the Channel, and 'tis thought the French and Spaniards intend to oppoſe them; if they do, a War ſeems not far diſtant; moſt People here, as well as in France, are of the ſame Opinion."

Extract of a Letter from LISBON, September 28.

"This Court has concluded a Peace for a Year with the Emperor of Morocco, made known by public Edicts; ſeveral Veſſels are now preparing to proceed to Larache for Grain, and as Barbary abounds with it, are apprehenſive Supplies from thence will affect our Market, perhaps not ſo much as thought by the Public, by Reaſon Spain for ſome Time has been at Peace with the Emperor."

The General Aſſembly of New-York, have concurred with the Aſſembly of Virginia, in their Reſolves, entered into the 16th of May laſt.

Captain Rylan, from Kilala, on the 10th of October, in Lat. 50: 32, Long. 29: 36, ſpoke the Ship Molly, Captain Farch, from Glaſgow for Virginia, 10 Days out; all well; on the 18th of November, in Lat. 37: 10, ſpoke a Sloop from New-York for Barbados, out 4 Days; and on the 20th, in Lat. 39: 10, Long. 71, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Beaty, from Norfolk for London, out two Days, all well.

Captain Smith, from Newry, on the 11th of October, in Lat. 41, Long. 39, met with a very hard Gale of Wind, which came on at S. E. then ſhifted to N. W. and continued at the Height about 4 Hours, which laid his Ship on her Beam Ends for a conſiderable Time, ſhifted her Hold, and ſtove ſome of her Water Caſks; but by cutting away the Mizenmaſt, ſhe righted again, without receiving any other Damage.

Captain Paul, from Londonderry, on the 20th of October, in Lat. 44, ſpoke the Ship Oliver, Captain Havard, from Virginia for Glaſgow, out 3 Weeks; 27th, in Lat. 40, ſpoke the Ship Campbeltown, Captain William Nobles, from Glaſgow for Maryland, 26 Days out; and on the 12th of November, in Lat. 37: 30, he ſpoke a Ship, Captain Withywood, from Virginia for London, 4 Days out, all well.

Captain Aſhmead, from South-Carolina, on the 21ſt ult. in Lat. 32: 50, Long. 78, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Labardy, from the Grenades for Georgia; and the next Day he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Amory, from Antigua for South-Carolina, all well.

Captain Boyd, arrived at New-York from London, on the 13th of October, in Lat. 46: 30, ſpoke the Brig Concord, from this Port for Briſtol, all well; the next Day ſpoke a Brig from Maryland for Cork, 22 Days out; and on the 22d, in Lat. 43: 34, he ſpoke a Ship from Virginia for Glaſgow.

Captain Campbell, from the Grenades, alſo arrived at New-York, on the 11th ult. in Lat. 30: 50, Long. 70: 20, ſpoke a Sloop from Philadelphia for Antigua.

Captain Fenton, in a Brig from Virginia, is arrived at Barbados.

☞ The Public is cautioned to beware of Counterfeit THREE POUNDS New Jerſey Bills, dated April 16, 1764. They are very badly cut, and ſtamped; the Letters moſt irregular, and in general larger than the true Bills; the Arms, and other Ornaments, ill done, and appear very pale: The Three POUNDS, at the Top of the Bill, are placed at a greater Diſtance from the Left-hand Ornament, than in the true Ones. The A, in the Word April, remarkably large, and the THREE POUNDS, at the Bottom of the Bill, conſiderably larger than in the true Bills. There are two Sorts of them, but both ſo badly done, that they may eaſily be detected, after this Notice. The Backs appear to be done with a Pen, and the Word *Woodbridge*, in ſome of them, is ſpelt *Woodbrige*.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. 6d. Wheat 5s. to 5s. 6d. Indian Corn 2s. 10d. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 29s. Pipe Staves 9l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 10s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. 10s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 50s. Pork 75s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 1d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 47s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. Melaſſes 1s. 10d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Pitch 12s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 15s. Tobacco 25s. to 37s. 6d. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 18d. Bohea Tea 3s. 9d. Hemp 5d. halfpenny to 6d. Cotton 14 to 15d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 8l. Flaxſeed 4s. 6d. Muſtard-ſeed 28s. a Buſhel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Juliana, S. Nuttle, St. Ubes. Ship Newry, G. Smith, Newry. Brig Alice, W. Ryland, Brig George, R. Paul, and Brig Connelly, R. Miller, Londonderry. Schooner Little Peggy, J. Watſon, and Schooner Polly, J. Richards, Virginia. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Laighton, Boſton. Snow Sally, E. Spain, Dublin. Schooner Polly, J. Sibbald, Halifax. Sloop Polly, J. Aſhmead, S. Carolina. Sloop Dolphin, J. Donnell, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Peggy, T. Eaſtwick, Coracoa.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Polly, J. Higgs, St. Vincent. Brig Elizabeth and Mary, J. Thompſon, Ship Elizabeth and Mary, S. Covell, Brig Sally, J. Brown, and Snow Anna, J. Livingſton, Liſbon. Brig Induſtry, T. Forreſter, Jamaica. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, Rhode-Iſland. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Cadiz. Sloop Rainbow, W. Church, Boſton. Ship Pennſylvania Farmer, T. Eggar, Cork. Brig Georgia Packet, J. Sowder, Barbados. Brig Cornelia, B. Peel, Madeira. Schooner Polly, J. Sibbald, S. Carolina. Snow Penn, J. Harkies, Liſbon.

CLEARED. Ship Neſbitt, J. Green, Brig Greyhound, J. Catten, Snow Mercury, G. Atkinſon, Ship Eſther, R. Adams, Ship Friendſhip, J. Caſtle, and Brig Peggy, P. Brown, Liſbon. Sloop Sally, J. Gilbert, St. Croix. Ship Phenix, J. Mitchell, Ship Jupiter, J. Mackey, and Ship Roſe, W. Dyſart, Londonderry. Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Sloop Robert, R. Joyne, Virginia. Sloop Ann, H. M'Phillamy, Halifax. Brig George, G. Thompſon, Brig Polly, S. Howell, Ship Sally, W. Curtis, and Brig Sally, J. Braton, Jamaica. Brig Cambden, R. M'Clelland, Belfaſt. Ship Greyhound, W. Belton, Antigua and St. Kitts. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Barbados. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola.

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow being Friday, the 8th of December, will be preſented a TRAGEDY, called

CYMBELINE,

KING of BRITAIN.

To which will be added (the Third Night) *the Burletta of*

MIDAS.

Northern Liberties, November 28, 1769.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, at the Sign of the Riſing Sun, on Germantown Road, a ſmall black Horſe, 13 or 14 Hands high, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, a white Spot over his Eye, his Fore-top very ſhort, and has lately been trimmed about his Ears and Legs, has a ſmall Head, and carries it very high when rid, paces, trots and hand-gallops, ſhod before, and branded R on the off Side, but not very plain. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JOHN CARE.

N. B. There came to the above Place at the ſame Time, a bright bay Mare, about three or four Years old, and 12 or 13 Hands high, trots, has a Blaze, but no Brand nor Ear-mark, and had been lately rid. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 14th of December, preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of John Righter, in Lower Merion townſhip, ſundry houſhold furniture; alſo 6 horſes; a yoke of oxen, ſeveral horned cattle, ſheep, goats and ſwine, 2 waggons and gears, a pair of timber wheels, ſcrew and carriage, a quantity of hay; a parcel of rye and wheat in the ſtraw, a parcel of buckwheat in the mill, a quantity of ſcantling, boards and logs, a croſs-cut ſaw, chain-millſtone, &c. Likewiſe a Negroe man, about 25 years of age, who underſtands milling and ſawing; late the property of the ſaid John Righter, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle, November 27, 1769.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Edmund Brown, in Thorofare Neck, Appoquinimink Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, a piece or parcel of unimproved marſh, ſituate in the Hundred and county aforeſaid, containing about 300 acres, being bounded by Delaware River, Cedar Creek, and land and marſh of Richard M'Williams, Eſq; and the ſaid Edmund Brown, ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Roger Pugh, now deceaſed, and to be ſold by JOHN THOMPSON, late Sheriff.

New-Caſtle, November 27, 1769.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, on Friday, the 22d day of December next, will be expoſed to public ſale, upon the premiſes; a certain plantation, or tract of land, in the county of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, ſituate near Mount Pleaſant, in St. George's Hundred, between the two main county roads, leading from the town of New-Caſtle to Dover; bounded with lands of James Matthews, Jacob Houſton, and others, containing 215 acres, of which about 100 acres cleared, the remainder wood-land, and well timbered. There are on the premiſes, two dwelling-houſes, an orchard, barn, and other outhouſes; likewiſe about 15 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under Engliſh graſs, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence. From the ſituation, quantity of meadow-ground, and other advantages attending the premiſes, it will admit of great improvement, and may be made a very valuable farm. The purchaſer may have time for payment of part of the conſideration money, on giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. Likewiſe at the ſame time will be ſold, a moiety, or one half of a ſchooner, now lying in Appoquinimink Creek, at John Patterſon's landing (where any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of viewing her before the day of ſale) taken in execution as the eſtate and property of David Evans, and to be ſold by

§ JOHN THOMPSON, late Sheriff.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JOHN BAILY, Goldſmith, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts to the Subſcribers; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay their Accounts immediately. CHARLES MEREDITH, JOHN RHEA, JOHN WILCOCKS, GEORGE MEADE, WILLIAM CRAIG, SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Aſſignees.

The MOST VIOLENT TOOTH-ACH,

Cured in a few MINUTES without DRAWING,

(No CURE No PAY)

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate eaſe in the Tooth-Ach, and cures all diſorders whatever in the mouth or gums, and in a few days uſing will faſten the teeth, if ever ſo looſe, and with a little continuance will perfectly cure the ſcurvy in the gums. It likewiſe preſerves the teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from becoming worſe, and takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, and cauſes a large diſcharge of all ſcorbutical humours lodged in the gums, which deſtroy the teeth. By applying this tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all kinds of ſwellings in the cheek, or pain in the ear, and is an abſolute cure for the head-ach, if ever ſo violent: and likewiſe cures the moſt violent rheumatic pains in any part of the body. This valuable tincture is prepared and ſold in bottles at One Dollar each, with particular directions for uſing it, at Mr. Hunt's, near the Draw-Bridge, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and at Mr. Joſeph Solomon's, in King-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, in Lancaſter, by the appointment of Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentiſt, and Operator for the teeth, from LONDON, who cleans and beautifies the teeth, and diſplaces all ſuperfluous teeth and ſtumps, with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, and makes and ſets in artificial teeth, from one ſingle tooth to a whole ſett, in ſo nice a manner, that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from natural; therefore thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who have had the misfortune of loſing their teeth, have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with diſpatch and ſecrecy, and in ſuch a manner, as to be of real uſe, ornament and ſervice, for many years, without giving the leaſt pain to the patient, which is too often the caſe, owing to the want of judgment in the operator.

N. B. Artificial teeth ſet in at Two Dollars a tooth, and the poor afflicted with the tooth-ach cured gratis, every morning from eight to ten.

Philadelphia November 29, 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Young, late of this city, deceaſed, by bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, within one month from the date hereof, at fartheſt; and all thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid, within the aforeſaid time, by ANDREW LINOW, Adminiſtrator. †

November 19, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Elkridge, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, an Iriſh convict ſervant man, named John Fowler; he is a tanner by trade, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a luſty down looking fellow, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has long black hair, not tied; he had on and took with him, a Carolina felt hat, newly dreſſed, a blue ſurtout coat, a black broadcloth coat, a pair of brown cloth breeches, a pair coarſe country knit ſtockings, coarſe ſhoes, and check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have, if taken 10 miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province, FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by GEORGE SCOTT.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that ſaid ſervant has papers of Jacob Hoolbrooke's. †

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

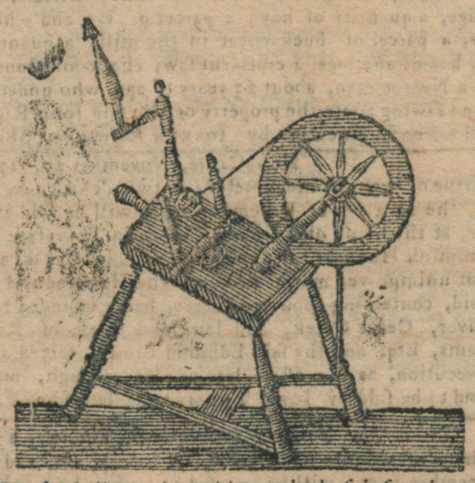
RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county, Eaſt Jerſey, the 20th of November laſt, a Negroe man, named SYRON, middle aged, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout, well ſet bold-looking fellow, very talkative, ſmooth face, and remarkable large feet; had on, when he went away, a light cloth coloured coat, wore out at the elbows, a ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, and brown cloth coloured breeches, wool hat. He had a paſs, without a limited time, to look for a maſter. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negroe man, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD BRITTAIN. ¶

WAS taken up, the 10th Inſtant, on the Road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, between the Sign of the Waggon and Pequea Creek, a Pocket Book, with a certain Sum of Money therein. Whoever has loſt the ſame, and will apply to THOMAS NEDROW, near Germantown, or ISAAC GREENLEAFE, in Philadelphia, may have it, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Richard Sanderſon, of the townſhip of Concord, in the county of Cheſter, and province of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are forthwith deſired and requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent both coſt and trouble; and all who have any demands, may bring in their accounts, to be adjuſted, and diſcharged, by us, the Executors. GEORGE CRAIG, and JOSHUA NORTH. ¶ *November 16, 1769.*

Philadelphia, November 30, 1769.

A MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER is wanted, ANY Person, capable of undertaking the above Branches, may hear of Employ, by enquiring of MARY CRATHORN, 4 Doors above the Coffee House, in Market-street. ¶



THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has set up the Turner's business (which he formerly followed in this city) and makes and sells all sorts of linen and woollen wheels, clock reels, columns, urns, newel posts, bannisters, and all kinds of Turner's work, at his shop, at the Siga of the Spinning Wheel, a few doors from Benjamin Loxley's, in Spruce-street, near the Draw-bridge.

As it always has been his constant endeavour to oblige his customers, when he lived in the city before, so every one may depend upon it, that he will again exert himself as much as lies in his power, to perform his work with all the care, dispatch and nicety, that can be required; and all orders or draughts shall be executed to the full satisfaction of his employers, by their humble Servant, JACOB HANKE. ¶

Frederick-Town, Cæcil County, Maryland, Nov. 27, 1769.

RUN away yesterday, from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, named Robert Bencroft, by trade a Stone Mason, he is about 22 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, and took with him, a drab kersey coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, worsted stockings, castor hat, black wig, one white shirt, one check ditto, half-worn shoes, odd steel buckles. He came over from London, in the ship Charming Isabella, Captain Johnson, in September last. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive Six Dollars reward, paid by PHILIP WEATHRALL. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Donegall township, Lancaster county, the 27th of November last, an Irish servant man, named Charles Dougwood, or Charles White, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well set, brown hair, a little pock-marked; had on, and took with him, one blue coat, made of rough coating, double breasted, with metal buttons, one jacket of spotted flannel, double breasted, 2 or 3 shirts, buckskin breeches, two pair of stockings, one of white wool, one of grey worsted, ribbed, and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by me JAMES ANDERSON, *junior.* ¶

WHEREAS Elizabeth Martin, and Samuel Gowdy, obtained four several obligations from us the subscribers, on or about the 26th of April last, the one of which is specified for the payment of Six Pounds Pennsylvania currency, the other three for the payment of Eleven Pounds Seven Shillings, each, Pennsylvania currency: We do hereby forewarn all persons, not to take assignments of said obligations, as they were obtained from us in a fraudulent manner, and we are determined not to pay them, unless compelled thereto by law. Witness our hands, this 18th day of November, 1769.
THEOPHILUS BLEKE, JOHN BLEKE, WILLIAM BLEKE. ¶

STRAYED away, or stolen, from the subscriber, living in Noccomixon township, Bucks county, the 4th of October last, a dark brown MARE, 14 or 15 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, is branded on the near buttock with I. L; the L is like a written one. She came from Sussex county, East New-Jersey. Whoever takes up said mare, with the thief (if stolen) and secures them, so that the subscriber may have his mare again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have a reward of Three Dollars for the mare, and Three Pounds for the thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN PFEIL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing 128 acres of land, about 40 or 50 acres of good wood-land, the rest cleared, situated in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, 30 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown, and very convenient to several places of worship. There is on it a log dwelling-house, a large log barn, with a stable in each end, and a threshing floor in the middle; a never failing spring of good water, near the door; a young bearing orchard, 8 or 10 acres of good watered meadow, and as much more may be made; the plowland very good for grain, and convenient to several merchant mills. For terms of sale enquire of SAMUEL M'NAIR, living on the premises, who will make a good title to the purchaser. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Ring, on the 8th day of the 10th Month, a red and white STEER, marked with a slit in the near ear, and a halfpenny in the off ear, three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. §

CAME to the plantation of PHILIP WYNKOOP, in the Manor of Moreland, the 17th of November last, a dark brown MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, branded on the off buttock with the Letters I. W, a kind of a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the plantation of JOHN BRUBAKER, living in Warwick township, Lancaster county, about the latter end of August, a yellow coloured stray HEIFER, about three years old, a slit in her left ear, and some white under her belly. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

THE Creditors of George and John Kidd, are requested to call on the Assignees, at the Store of MEASE *and* MILLER, *for a second Dividend of said Kidds Effects, on Tuesday, the Twelfth of December.* ¶

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas Ives now lives, situate in Charles-Town township, Chester county. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent the same, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be shewn to such as apply to the owner, living near the premises. *T.b.c.t.f.* WILLIAM MOORE.

Bucks County, November 25, 1769.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the 13th Day of December next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-house of the Widow Siddon, in Newtown, a certain Piece or parcel of Land, situate in the Township of Bristol, containing about 60 Acres, with the Appurtenances; bounded by Lands of Daniel Thompson, and others; late the Property of the aforesaid Thompson; seized in Execution, and to be sold by

§ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

ON Friday, the 8th of December inst. at the late dwelling-house of Jeremiah Smith, deceased, will be sold by public vendue, all his houshold goods, and kitchen furniture, all in good order. All persons indebted to the estate of Jeremiah Smith, late of this city, deceased, are desired to come and pay the same immediately, to prevent trouble: And all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to MAGDALEN SMITH, and THOMAS SMITH, Administrat. ‖

To be SOLD, or hired out by the YEAR,

A SPRIGHTLY, middle-aged, country born NEGROE MAN, brought up to the business of a Tanner and Currier, but fit for any other business; he is to be disposed of for no other reason, but for want of employ.

Also, an APPRENTICE is wanted for the business of a DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. §

Philadelphia, October 12, 1769.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an act of parliament intituled, "An Act for vesting certain "estates in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, belonging "to the proprietors of a partnership, commonly called, The "Pennsylvania Land Company in London, in trustees to be sold, "and for other purposes therein mentioned,"------on the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, by public cant or auction, at the Old Ferry House, kept by William Wells, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets in this city, the following plantations or tracts of land in the county of Kent on Delaware.

A plantation or tract of land, containing about 450 acres, situate in Mispillion hundred, now in possession of Edmund Melvin.

A plantation or tract of land, containing about 200 acres situate in Mispillion hundred, now in possession of Moses Clampit.

A tract of land, containing about 50 acres, situate in Murtherkill hundred, now or late in possession of Ringold.

Persons desiring further information respecting the premises, are desired to apply to the subscribers in this city. JACOB COOPER, SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA HOWELL, Attornies to the Trustees.

YORK, HEIDELBERG, and LEBANON Church LOTTERY.
CLASS the SECOND.

1	Prize of	£	700	is	£ 700
1			500		500
3			200		600
5			100		500
10			50		500
30			25		750
51			10		510
1230			3		3690
1331	Prizes,				
3169	Blanks.				
4500	Tickets, at 30s. each, are				£ 6750
	Transferred from the first Class,				1000
					£ 7750

THE MANAGERS of the above Lottery acquaint the Public, that the Adventurers in the First Class have, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, the particular Privilege of renewing their Tickets in the Second Class, provided they apply for that Purpose within three Months from the 16th of October 1769, otherwise will be sold to such Person or Persons as are willing to buy the same. The Drawing to begin on the 5th Day of March next, or sooner, if sooner full.

N. B. The said Managers beg, that such of the Adventurers as have not yet paid for their Tickets in the First Class, may make speedy Payment, the better to enable the said Managers to pay off the Prizes, drawn in the First Class.

For NEWRY,

The New Ship *SALLY*,
WILLIAM KEITH, Master;
Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will certainly sail by the first of December. For freight or passage, apply to *Benjamin Fuller, Samuel Fisher, Joseph Donaldson*, and *John Pringle*, or the Master, on board said ship.

Just arrived in the above vessel, now lying off Market-street Wharff, a parcel of healthy servants, men, women, boys and girls; among which are several tradesmen, viz. *Shoemakers, Taylors, Joiners, Weavers, Woolcombers*, &c.

For NEWRY,

The Ship NEWRY PACKET,
THOMAS FINLEY, Master,
Has good Accommodations for Passengers, Part of her Cargoe on board, and will sail with the first Flaxseed loaded Vessels. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Samuel Fisher, Joseph Donaldson*, and *John Pringle*, or the Master on board said Vessel, lying the upper Side of Market-street Wharff.

THE PUBLIC may be informed (by us the Subscribers) that we have made use of THIS COUNTRY STEEL, in various Ways, some of which we found very good, and a great Deal otherwise. BUT, upon a late Trial of the STEEL, made by HUMPHREYS and ZANE, we have used it for different Kinds of Work; some of us have tried it in the very best of edged Tools, and do find that it is EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to any imported from ENGLAND. Witness our Hands,

ADAM STRICKER, sen.	ROBERT EASTBURN,
JOSEPH SERMON,	JAMES HENDRICKS,
JAMES MORRELL,	DANIEL OFFLEY,
JOHN JERVIS, jun.	ISAAC BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN MOODY,	WILLIAM DAWSON,
DANIEL EVANS,	MATTHEW POTTER, jun.
JOHN FOX, Cutler,	JAMES COFFEE,
WILLIAM RUSH,	CHARLES STOLKS,
MAHLON HALL,	JOHN CRIPS,
CALEB BICKHAM,	DANIEL MURPHY,
GEORGE SHOEMAKER,	BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,

Said STEEL is to be sold by ATTMORE and PETERS, at their Store in WATER-STREET, a few Doors below CHESTNUT-STREET; where may be had, IRON of the best Quality, well assorted, either by Wholesale or Retail; also Lamp and Tanner's Oil, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, Fustick, Braziletto, Brimstone, Rozin, Tar, Raisins, Starch, and a general Assortment of West-India Goods, as usual.

The COMMISSIONERS for paving the streets of this city, &c. have requested our publishing the following extract from an act of Assembly of this province, passed in February last, intituled,

An ACT *for regulating, pitching, paving and cleansing the highways, streets, lanes and alleys; and for regulating, making and amending the water courses, and common sewers, within the inhabited and settled parts of the city of Philadelphia; for raising of money to defray the expences thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall hereafter set up or place any sign, sign-post, board, pole or other device, or thing whatsoever (except such persons as shall keep a public inn for the entertainment of travellers, with their horses) to denote or shew his, her or their place of residence, or his, her or their occupation or business, or the merchandize or things which he, she or they, hath or have to dispose of, in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city of Philadelphia, or which shall extend from his, her or their dwelling, into the said streets, lanes of alleys; or if any person or persons (except as is before excepted) to whom any sign, sign-post, board, pole or other device, or thing aforesaid, already set up and placed as aforesaid, shall permit or suffer the same to remain set up and placed in any of the said streets, lanes or alleys, or to extend into the same, after the first Day of January next ensuing the publication of this act, every such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted before any justice of the peace of the said city, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds, to be paid to the said commissioners, and by them to be applied to the paving and cleansing the said streets; and the said commissioners are hereby authorized, empowered and required, to take down and remove all and every such sign, sign-post, board, pole or other device, and thing aforesaid (except as is before excepted) which they shall find so set up and placed in the said streets, lanes or alleys, or extending as aforesaid into the same, after the said first day of January next ensuing. And the said commissioners are hereby further authorized and impowered to remove, or cause to be removed, all manner of obstructions to the passage through the said streets, which they shall find remaining in the same an unnecessary length of time.

Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained, shall be deemed, taken or construed, to prevent any person or persons to set up or place any such sign, sign-board, pole or other device, or thing aforesaid, against the walls of their several dwellings, so that the same shall not project or extend into the said streets, lanes or alleys, more than six inches.

Maryland, Baltimore Town, August 30, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away yesterday evening, from the subscriber, an English convict servant man, named JONATHAN STICKWOOD, born in Cambridgeshire, is about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has grey eyes, and short dark coloured hair, which curls a little; he has been sick some time, and looks very yellow, and poorly; had on an old hat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, a light blue cloth jacket, with sleeves, and metal buttons, the under part of the sleeves is let out with deep blue cloth, blue yarn stockings, good strong shoes, and odd buckles; took with him, a fine Irish linen shirt, a red and white calicoe jacket, with horn moulds thereto, covered with the calicoe, a pair of white Russia drab breeches, with white metal buttons, a good striped silk, a spotted linen, and an old black Barcelona handkerchief, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of scarlet garters. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds if 40 miles, and the above reward if out of the province (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ 8 W. WILLIAM GOODWIN.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of the last will and testament of Samuel Bonnell, late of the City of Philadelphia, blacksmith, deceased,

A VALUABLE Plantation, and tract of land, situate in the Township of Waterford, in the County of Gloucester, in the western division of the Province of New-Jersey, containing 130 acres and an half, and the usual allowance for highways, bounded by the lands of John Shivers, and Francis Bonnell, now in the tenure of Benjamin Archer, with a good frame dwelling-house and barn erected thereon, pleasantly situated on Cooper's creek, and within 4 miles of the city of Philadelphia, where garden truck may be raised in great plenty, and brought to Philadelphia market by water. There are about 17 acres of choice good meadow, part whereof is under good bank. The upland is good in kind; about 50 acres cleared, and the rest choice good wood-land, and very well watered.

Also, a convenient well finished 3 story brick messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate on the bank of the river Delaware, between Sassafras and Vine-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of the Widow White, containing in breadth, on Front-street and Water-street, 15 feet, and in length about 40 feet, subject to the Proprietary thirds of One Shilling sterling per foot in breadth per annum, and to the payment of Forty-five Shillings sterling per annum groundrent. Any person inclining to purchase either of the premises aforesaid, may have time for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money, by giving security, and paying interest. The titles are indisputable. For conditions, and further particulars, please to apply to us, the Subscribers, in Philadelphia, SARAH BONNELL, Executrix. THOMAS BONNELL, PETER THOMPSON. Executors. Tbctf.

THE Subscriber, late from the Borough of Lancaster, takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a large and commodious House of Entertainment, in the Town of Baltimore, in the Corner House, fronting Gay and Market Streets, right opposite the Market-house; late occupied by Mr. Andrew Steiger, and may be known now by The One Tun, and Bacchus; *where all Gentlemen, who please to favour the Undertaker, may depend on good Entertainment, from their very humble Servant,*

Nov. 3, 1769. ¶ JOHN LITTLE.

LATELY IMPORTED by
JOHN JERVIS,
And to be SOLD at his House in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut Streets,

AN Assortment of 7-eights and yard wide Irish Linens, Dowlases and Sheeting, which will be disposed of on very low Terms, for Cash only. ¶

RUN away, the 19th of October last, from the Subscriber, living in London-Britain township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named James M'Corestan, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears his own black hair, of a dark complexion, and short necked; had on, when he went away, a new blue coat and jacket, lined with blue shaloon, with white metal buttons, a pair of white worsted plush breeches, white shirt, old shoes, white ribbed stockings, and took with him, a red-and-white lapelled jacket, the stripes a-cross. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE CROW.

N. B. He has been some time at sea, and it is possible will incline to engage to it again.---All masters of vessels are forbid to be concerned with him, or carry him off, at their peril. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

December 14, 1769. NUMB. 2138.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

AS the HIVES *is now epidemic in this city, your publiſhing the following thoughts upon the cauſe and cure of it, will greatly oblige your very humble ſervant,*

December 8, 1769. BENJAMIN RUSH.

THIS diſeaſe has received different names in different countries. Amongſt us it is moſt commonly known by the name of the HIVES.---I am entirely ignorant of the derivation of this word. It was firſt given to the diſorder by the Iriſh people, from the reſemblance it bears to a diſorder which prevails in Ireland of that name. We underſtand by it, a *difficulty of breathing*, joined with a *hoarſeneſs*, and other ſymptoms of *oppreſſion* and *diſorder* in the lungs.

This diſorder appears to have been little known by the ancients. We have no account of it in any of the writers of the laſt century. Dr. HOME is the firſt who has given us an accurate hiſtory of it. He calls it the CROUP,---or *Suffocatio Stridula*,---a name by which it is known in Scotland. Dr. *Miller* likewiſe, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed, intituled, "Obſervations on the Aſthma, and Hooping-Cough," deſcribes it very accurately. Speaking of the epidemic diſeaſes which prevailed in the North of England, in the cloſe of the year 1755, he gives us the following account of this diſorder, "Children at play were ſometimes ſeized, but it generally "came on at night; a child who went to bed in perfect health, "waked an hour or two afterwards in a fright, with his face "much flushed, or ſometimes of a livid colour,----incapable of "deſcribing what he felt,----breathing with much labour, and "with a convulſive motion in the belly, the returns of in-"ſpiration and expiration quickly ſucceeding each other in that "particular ſonorous manner, which is often obſerved in hyſteric "paroxyſms. The child's terror ſometimes augmented the diſor-"der. He clung to the nurſe, and if he was not ſpeedily re-"lieved by coughing, belching, ſneezing, vomiting, or purging, "the ſuffocation encreaſed, and he died in the paroxyſm."

Different opinions have been entertained concerning the ſeat and proximate cauſe of this diſorder. Some have ſuppoſed that it was occaſioned by an inflammation of the lungs. But this opinion will appear to be ill-grounded, when we reflect, how very different it is both in its ſymptoms and termination, from the ordinary peripneumony in adults. Beſides this, we have many caſes of diſſections, in which no appearance of inflammation has been diſcovered in the lungs.

Others ſuppoſe that it is occaſioned by a preternatural quantity of phlegm or mucus, accumulated in the Trachea and Bronchia, joined with ſome ſlight degree of inflammation in the ſubſtance of theſe veſſels themſelves. Dr. HOME was the firſt who broached this opinion, and, in order to ſupport it, has brought a number of diſſections of children who died with this diſorder, in each of whom, conſiderable quantities of theſe matters were found adhering to the Trachea and Bronchia. This opinion is now pretty univerſally received by moſt of practitioners, particularly in this part of the world.

It is with ſome diffidence that I venture to ſay that I cannot aſſent to this opinion, notwithſtanding it is maintained by a number of very conſiderable men, and ſupported even by diſſections themſelves. The laſt of theſe we acknowledge give a kind of infallibility in phyſic, and contribute more than a hundred idle theories to eſtabliſh the proximate cauſes of diſeaſes; yet even theſe are liable to many exceptions. How often do we miſtake cauſes for effects, and effects for cauſes of diſeaſes. It is hard to tell where the one ends, and the other begins. Sometimes they are ſo complicated together, that it is difficult to ſay which was the cauſe, and which the effect. How often do we find the lungs of people diſordered, who have died of diſeaſes which had no connection with the lungs, and who perhaps never felt a complaint in their breaſts in their lives.----Schirri and obſtructions in the liver, have been found in perſons who have died of inflammatory diſorders, and who, till the time they were ſeized with the fever which killed them, never had a complaint of any kind. LIEUTAUD tells us an inſtance of a nobleman, who died ſuddenly of an apoplexy, who had a ſtone taken from his bladder as large as an orange, and yet this nobleman never felt the leaſt complaint of any kind in his bladder or kidneys *. BONETUS likewiſe mentions a caſe of a man who died with extreme old age, who never felt any thing like a ſuppreſſion of urine, or pain in the bladder, and yet three ſtones of a conſiderable ſize were found in his bladder after death. Examples of a like nature might be mentioned without number.

With regard to the ſuppoſed proximate cauſe of the diſeaſe we are now treating of, I cannot help looking upon it as the effect, rather than the cauſe of the diſeaſe. My reaſons for this opinion are as follow.

1. Many of the ſymptoms of the Hives indicate it to be rather of the nervous or ſpaſmodic, than of the pituitous kind. I ſhall briefly enumerate theſe ſymptoms. 1. *The ſuddenneſs with which children are ſeized with it.* This correſponds with other convulſive diſorders we are acquainted with. Did it depend upon the preſence of phlegm in the wind-pipe, the diſorder would come on more gradually; for the accumulation of this phlegm is certainly gradual. 2. *The diſeaſe in many caſes we know is periodical.* This too correſponds with many nervous diſeaſes. We cannot pretend to ſay that all nervous diſorders are periodical, but this we are ſure of, that all periodical diſorders are more or leſs connected with the nervous ſyſtem. I need take no pains to prove that the Hives attack children periodically. I have now a child under my care, who appears perfectly well in the day time, and yet is ſeized every night, about ten o'clock, with a difficulty of breathing, hoarſeneſs, and all the common ſymptoms of the Hives. Here we muſt obſerve, that there are different degrees of this diſorder. In its moſt violent ſtate it generally terminates on the ſecond or third day, but in its milder ſtate, it continues much longer;---ſometimes five, ſix or ſeven days. It is in this laſt ſtate only, that we obſerve it to affect children periodically. If the diſorder depended upon phlegm, it would certainly be more uniform in its effects, for we know the ſame cauſes will always (*cæteris paribus*) produce the ſame effects. It is to no purpoſe to ſay here, that the phlegm is evacuated by vomiting, for we often ſee all the ſymptoms of the diſorder go off, without the child's throwing up any thing. Dr. *Miller* tells us, that *bleeding* alone has given them inſtant relief. 3. *We often ſee patients in this diſorder relieved by nervous medicines.* The *warm-bath* has ſometimes given immediate relief, when they have appeared to be in the very jaws of death. It ſeldom fails of affording a temporary relief. *Opium* we all know is a powerful antiſpaſmodic medicine.

* *Hiſtoria Anatomico-Medica, Vol.* 1. *Obſ.* 1357.

An ingenious phyſician in New-York, informed me, that he makes it a conſtant practice to give ſmall quantities of thebaic tincture, joined with oxymel of ſquills, in the Hives, after giving a puke or two, and that he had ſeldom found it fail of ſucceſs.

But ſuppoſing we allow the phlegm to have its full force in this diſorder, will it account for the ſuddenneſs---the violence---and the ſpeedy termination of it?---Will it account for the diſorder's continuing after great quantities of phlegm have been evacuated?---The wind-pipe has never yet been found ſo much impacted with this matter, as entirely to prevent the ingreſs and egreſs of the air, and yet we find all the ſymptoms of ſuffocation come on as much as if this was really the caſe. But,

II. My principal reaſon for ſuppoſing that the diſorder is entirely ſpaſmodic, is founded upon a diſſection, which I had the good fortune to be preſent at a few days ago. A child of three years old, was ſeized early in the morning with all the ſymptoms of the Hives. She breathed with difficulty, in ſo much that her abdominal muſcles were brought into much greater actions than are natural to them in reſpiration. Her pulſe was quick, and her fever pretty conſiderable. Her face appeared of that pale livid colour, which, above all things, characterizes this diſorder. She had loſt ſeveral ounces of blood before I was called to her. I treated her in the uſual way with antimonial emetics---ſquill mixtures---bliſters---warm bath---&c.---but all to no purpoſe. She died the next day, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As I was uncommonly anxious to ſee a diſſection of a patient that died of this diſorder, I prevailed, with ſome difficulty, with the parents to let me open her. By their particular deſire, I called in my worthy friend Dr. *Duffield*, to aſſiſt me in this diſſection. Upon opening the thorax, we found the lungs adhered pretty cloſely to the left ſide. This affection, we had reaſon to believe, was of long ſtanding, from the cloſeneſs with which it adhered, and the force it required to ſeparate it from the pleura. Thoſe who are acquainted with the diſſections of dead bodies, know that this is no uncommon thing in moſt of the bodies we meet with. There are few perſons that have ever had an inflammation in their lungs or pleura, but what have adheſions of this kind, and yet feel not the leaſt inconvenience from them. The lungs were quite ſound, nor could we perceive the leaſt appearance of inflammation in them. Upon opening the Trachea, we found no ſigns of phlegm or hardened mucus in it. This, together with both the Bronchia, appeared in a ſound and natural ſtate. This diſſection, together with the arguments we advanced before, ſerve as irrefragable proofs that the diſorder is not occaſioned by the cauſes aſſigned by Dr. HOME, but by ſome ſpaſmodic affection of the lungs. A queſtion naturally riſes here, and that is, Where is this ſpaſmodic affection ſeated? I wiſh I was able to anſwer this queſtion ſatisfactorily. However, I may venture to ſay negatively, that it is not in the blood-veſſels, or the extremities of the pulmonary artery. This I infer, 1. From the diſorder's not being attended with the common ſymptoms and duration of a peripneumony. And 2. From our having diſcovered no ſigns of effuſion or gangrene in the lungs, upon diſſecting them. One of theſe two we know always attends in thoſe caſes, where death is the conſequence of inflammation. I am not fond of conjectures. I love to build every opinion I advance upon the firm baſis of facts and experiments. However, in the preſent caſe, I ſhall venture to ſay, that the diſorder appears to be occaſioned by a ſpaſm upon the extremities of the Bronchia, or air-veſſels of the lungs. I am the more inclined to this opinion, from one circumſtance which happened to us in the diſſection of the aforeſaid child. Upon introducing a blow-pipe into the Trachea, we found an uncommon difficulty in inflating the lungs. Upon what cauſe did this depend?---Although I am far from thinking that a ſpaſm could continue in the lungs after death, yet I think it very probable, that it left the veſſels of them ſo impervious, that the difficulty of filling them was occaſioned by it.---Beſides this, do we not perceive a conſiderable reſemblance between this diſorder and the aſthma in adults? Perhaps they differ from each other only in degree. Now the aſthma has always been ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a ſpaſm upon the extremities of the Bronchia.

I ſhall now enquire into the objections which may be brought againſt the doctrine I have aimed to eſtabliſh. The firſt of theſe I know will be, that in nine diſſections out of ten, great quantities of phlegm have been found in the Trachea and Bronchia after death. In ſome caſes a thin membrane has been found lining the inſide of the Trachea. Several caſes of this kind are mentioned by Dr. HOME. I am far from denying theſe facts, nor do I think they tend in the leaſt to invalidate the opinion I have advanced.

Theſe veſſels, we know, always abound with a thin mucus, which is poured forth into them, in proportion as they are irritated either by inflammation, or the action of the external air. Children abound with a greater quantity of mucus in theſe parts than adults, and when it is accumulated in the Trachea or Bronchia in a greater quantity than ordinary, they are unable, upon the account of their weakneſs, to bring it up. It is eaſy to conceive, in what manner it is converted into the thin membrane Dr. HOME ſpeaks of, after its more fluid parts are diſſipated. We have an analogy of this in the noſe. Were the paſſages of this organ leſs in our reach, it is probable a membrane, reſembling that found in the Trachea, would be found in it every twenty-four hours, eſpecially when it was afflicted with a cold. We always find the phlegm accumulated in proportion to the time the diſorder has continued. Had the child we diſſected lived ſix and thirty hours longer than ſhe did, I have no doubt but that a quantity of phlegm would have been found in her wind-pipe. It is worth obſerving here, that in all thoſe caſes mentioned by Dr. HOME, the patients never died before the third day. In many caſes not before the fourth and fifth days.

But it may be further objected, that vomits always afford relief, and that too in proportion to the quantity of phlegm they evacuate. In anſwer to this, we may obſerve, that vomits in all diſorders evacuate conſiderable quantities of phlegm from children. Beſides, how do we know, that all this phlegm comes from the lungs? Dr. HOME tells us, that in one of his diſſections, he found a preternatural quantity of it in the ſtomach. In moſt of caſes I believe the greateſt quantity of it comes from this ſource. Vomits certainly afford relief even in thoſe caſes where no phlegm is evacuated. This they do as antiſpaſmodics. We have a hundred inſtances in medicine of their doing ſervice in this way. Should we give vomits every day in an atonia of the ſtomach, new quantities of phlegm would be as often diſcharged. No one can pretend upon this account to ſay, that the weakneſs of the ſtomach was occaſioned by this phlegm, for by bracing up the ſtomach with bitter and aſtringent medicines, we immediately remove all this phlegm from it.

Having now diſcuſſed the proximate cauſe of this diſeaſe, we ſhall next proceed to make ſome obſervations upon the method of cure.

The general indication here is to take off the ſpaſm from the lungs. This muſt be done by the following remedies.

1. *Bleeding* is generally ordered in the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe. It may act by taking off that tenſion and fulneſs from the veſſels, which tend greatly to keep up the ſpaſm. I am far, however, from thinking it of ſo much importance as ſome have imagined. The diſorder, we have proved, is not of the inflammatory kind. Bleeding therefore, in ſome caſes, I believe, has done more harm than good. Dr. *Miller* candidly acknowledges, that he often did miſchief by it when he firſt ſaw the diſeaſe. This led him to lay it entirely aſide, together with the antiphlogiſtic regimen in general. The ſucceſs he met with afterwards in treating this diſeaſe, convinced him how wiſely he had judged in this practice.---It is impoſſible to ſay confidently in what caſes it may be laid aſide. A phyſician ſhould always be directed by the age, ſex, habit of body, and ſtate of the pulſe of his patient. The ſeaſon of the year likewiſe, as well as the nature of the weather, ſhould influence him conſiderably with regard to the uſe of his lancet. The difference between this climate, and that in which Dr. *Miller* lived, might render the practice of omitting it altogether in the one place, and the drawing a little blood in the other, alike proper.

2. *Vomits.* Our chief dependance ſhould be placed on theſe. They may be given at all times of the diſorder. What vomits ſhould we prefer? It is a matter of little conſequence which of them we uſe, provided we give them ſtrong enough. The antimonial vomits are the ſureſt, and moſt to be depended upon. In the caſes I have been called to, I have always given ſmall doſes of tartar emetic. Some I know join calomel with vomits, I cannot ſay I ever ſaw it do any ſervice, and I believe few practitioners would venture to depend upon it alone. Others join ipecacuana with the tartar emetic. I cannot tell upon what this practice is founded. When two medicines of the ſame claſs, but of unequal ſtrength, are mixed together, the ſtrongeſt only exerts its effects. This is agreeable to that well known law of our ſyſtem, that but one impreſſion can be felt at once. The obſervation is very general, and is handed down to us by HIPPOCRATES himſelf, who ſays, "duobus doloribus ſimul obortis, vehementior alterum obſcurat." But ſuppoſing theſe two medicines are of equal ſtrength (which we are ſure is not the caſe) who knows what the effect of combining them together may be? Acids and alkalies are not the only medicines which are altered by mixture. There are few medicines in the world, but what act differently in a compound, to what they do in a ſimple ſtate.---But to return.

A third remedy, which does ſervice in the Hives, is the *Warm-Bath*. This we know is of ſingular uſe in all ſpaſmodic diſorders. I have ſeen it in one or two caſes afford immediate relief, and I have heard of ſeveral caſes, in which it has ſaved the lives of patients, apparently in the agonies of death.

4. *Bliſters* are juſtly ranked among the moſt powerful antiſpaſmodics. Some I know order them as attenuants, but I ſhould be glad to have ſome further proofs of their entering the blood, before I can aſſent to this opinion. It is a much better practice to apply the bliſters directly to the breaſt, than between the ſhoulders.

Before I conclude this piece, I ſhall beg leave to propoſe ſome queries, which I ſhould be glad to ſee anſwered by perſons, who have had longer experience of this diſorder than myſelf.

1. Is this diſeaſe contagious, and does it depend upon certain miaſmata, which float in the air?---The havock which it has ſometimes ſpread through whole families and neighbourhoods, ſeems to favour this conjecture. But the poſſibility of childrens being ſeized more than once with it, ſeem to render it very doubtful. We have few inſtances of contagious diſeaſes affecting the ſame perſons more than once, eſpecially if they had them in a very high degree. Here it muſt be remembered, that I ſpeak only of contagious, and not of infectious diſorders. The latter are communicated only by contact. The former at a diſtance through the medium of the air. The miaſmata in the latter are in a fixed,---in the former in a volatile ſtate.

2. What connection has this diſorder with the ſurface of the ſkin?---In Ireland we are told that it is always accompanied with an eruption on the ſkin, and I have known one caſe here, in which a few blotches breaking out upon the ſurface of the body, have given great relief. From this ſome have ſuppoſed, that ſudorific medicines would prove the beſt antidotes to the diſorder, eſpecially as theſe are the only medicines which are employed in the cure of it in Ireland. I am for condemning the milder ſudorifics, The remedies we before mentioned ſeldom fail of bringing on a gentle ſweat, But as for the ſtronger ſudorifics, ſuch as we are told are given in Ireland; I cannot think they would be ſafe here. We muſt remember, that notwithſtanding the ſeeming reſemblance between the Hives in this country, and in Ireland, there may be a very eſſential difference between them. How much do we find the ſame diſeaſes varied by the difference of climate! The ſame contagion, which produces a mild bilious fever in this city, produces a malignant yellow fever in the Weſt-India iſlands. In like manner, a pleuriſy, which in the iſland of Great-Britain requires the loſs of only ten or fifteen ounces of blood, in the iſland of Minorca requires the loſs of ſix or ſeven times that quantity to cure it †.

3. Would BRONCHOTOMY be of ſervice in this diſeaſe? Dr. HOME propoſes making an inciſion into the Trachea, in order to take out the membrane from it, which he ſuppoſes to be the proximate cauſe of the diſeaſe, But we have proved that this is the effect, and not the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and therefore that little relief could be expected from it. I have heard of its being performed, without ſucceſs, in the common way, in this city, by a gentleman of well known ſkill in phyſic and ſurgery. Upon the whole, I think little can be expected from this operation.

4. If the diſeaſe is ſpaſmodic, then, what will the effect of antiſpaſmodic medicines be? We before hinted that opium, the moſt powerful of this claſs of medicines, had been given with ſucceſs in New-York. I ſhould be glad to know the effects of other antiſpaſmodic medicines, ſuch as muſk, caſtor, and the like. Dr. *Miller* tells us, that he never found any thing equal to ſolutions of aſſafœtida, given both by the mouth, and by the way of gliſter. I have given it in one or two caſes, in this manner, with advantage.

Should theſe hints lead to a more ſucceſsful method of treating this diſorder, I ſhall think myſelf amply repaid for my trouble.

† *Cleghorn's Diſeaſes of Minorca.*

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By his EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Esquire*,
Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of New-Jersey, *and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Method of "taking Fish in the River *Delaware*, and to prevent Obstructions "in the Navigation thereof, and for other Purposes therein "mentioned," it is, amongst other Things, enacted, "That if any Person or Persons whatsoever, from and after the Publication thereof, shall erect, build, set up, repair or maintain, or be aiding, assisting or abetting in erecting, building, setting up, repairing or maintaining, any Wear, Rack, Basket, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other Device whatsoever, for the taking of Fish within the said River, or that shall fix or fasten any Net or Nets across, or in the said River, or any Part thereof, by which the Fish may be obstructed in going up the said River, or shall take, destroy or spoil any Spawn, Fry or Brood of Fish, or any Kind of Fish whatsoever in any such Wear, Rack, Basket, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other Device aforesaid; every such Person or Persons so offending, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act, being legally convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Twenty Pounds*, Proclamation Money, for every such Offence (one Moiety to be paid to the Informer, or Prosecutor, the other Moiety to the Overseers of the Highways of the Township or City where such Offender shall reside) or suffer six Months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize, and every such Wear, Rack, Basket, Fishing Dam, Pound, Net, or other Device, fastened across, or in the said River, are, by the said Act, declared public Nusances.

And whereas for the more speedy Removal of such Wears, Racks, Baskets, Fishing Dams, Pounds, and other Devices, as are, or shall be erected in the said River, it is, in and by the said Act further enacted, "That any one Justice of the Peace, in any of the Counties adjoining to the said River, shall issue his Warrant to the Overseers of the Highways of the Township next adjacent to the Wear, Rack, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other Device, so erected, requiring the said Overseers respectively, forthwith to cause the same to be removed; and the said Overseers are, by the said Act, impowered and required to summon so many of the Inhabitants of their respective Townships as shall be sufficient for that Purpose, giving them three Days Notice, and to make Return of such their Proceedings to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for their respective Counties; and that if any Overseer of the Highways to whom such Warrant shall be directed, shall refuse or neglect to perform the Duty by the said Act enjoined and required, he shall, on Conviction, forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, for the Use of the Highways in the Township where he shall reside; and that if any Inhabitant, so summoned as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to attend in Person, or send an able Person in his Stead, to assist in the throwing down, removing and destroying such Wear, Rack, Fishing Dam, Basket, Pound, or other Device, so erected as aforesaid, in such Manner as the said Overseer shall direct, he shall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Ten Shillings*.

And to prevent any Delay that may happen through Default of any of the said Justices, Overseers or other Persons, it is farther enacted, "That it shall be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever to break, throw down, remove and destroy all or any Wears, Fishing Dams, Racks, Baskets, Pounds, or other Device or Devices erected, or to be erected, or laid in the said River, for catching the Fish, or obstructing the Navigation as aforesaid, and that any Person convicted of assaulting, hindering or obstructing any Person or Persons in pulling down, breaking, removing or destroying, any of the said Devices or Obstructions in the said River, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Pounds*.

And for the more effectual detecting and punishing Offenders against the said Act, it is therein farther enacted and declared, "That the Constables of each respective Township, adjoining to any Part of the said River, shall, and they are thereby required and enjoined, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds*, carefully and diligently to inspect and view, once at least in every 14 Days, from the first Day of *March*, to the first Day of *December*, in every Year, such Parts of the said River as shall be adjoining to their respective Townships, and having Knowledge of any Offences against the said Act, forthwith to give Information thereof to some Justice of the Peace, and of the Name or Names of the Offenders, and the said Justice is thereby required to issue his Warrant, directed to the Constables, to apprehend the said Offender or Offenders, in order that he or they may be tried for the said Offence."

And it is farther enacted and declared, in and by the said Act, "That from and after the first Day of *March* 1767, it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever, to fish in the said River, with any Seine or Net, the Meshes whereof shall be found to be less than two Inches and a Half when extended, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds*."

In order therefore that the good Intentions of the said Act may be fulfilled, and that no Person whatsoever may plead Ignorance oft he same, I have thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby commanding and strictly requiring all Justices of the Peace, Constables, Overseers of the Highways, and all other Persons whatsoever, to whom the Execution of the said Act is intrusted, to be careful and vigilant in the Duties therein required of them, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in the City of Burlington, *this Fifth Day of* December, *in the Tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign,* Annoque Domini, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine.*

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's Command,
CHARLES PETTIT, *D. Secretary.*

LONDON, September 16.

THE two reigning Toasts are----The patriotic Dr. Musgrave of Plymouth----And the independent Burgesses of the Town of Bedford.

Sept. 20. Private Letters from Paris mention the great Decline of late, of the King's Faculties and Abilities; and of his being entirely lost in every thing by his Minister and Mistress.

Sept. 23. The late uncommon wet Weather was prognosticated by a very ingenious Gentleman, immediately on the Intelligence that was received of the Earthquake in Germany.

The Principle on which the above Gentleman formed his Prediction, was a Speculation verified by Observation, on the Effects of the Atmosphere of all the Earthquakes, that have happened within the last 20 Years. The theoretic Reason is, that Rain being owing to the Undulations of the Atmosphere, those Undulations are encreased and multiplied by the Motion communicated to the Air by the Shocks of Earthquakes.

On Wednesday the East India Stock fell 5 per Cent. which Circumstance has greatly alarmed the whole City; and is a farther Proof, that this continually rising and falling in those Funds, is nothing more than a mere Juggle, carried on by two or three Persons high in the Direction, and ought to be put an End to by parliamentary Authority.

A Parallel has been drawn by some observing People, between the Services rendered to the Crown by the Governor of Boston in North-America, and those rendered by the first Lord of the Treasury of Great-Britain. Both these Servants of the Crown have been invariably firm in the Pursuit and Accomplishment of their respective Instructions; both have incurred the Odium of an exasperated People; and the one has been rewarded with the Dignity of a Baronetage, while the other is rewarded with a Star and Garter.

Extract of a Letter from Exeter, dated Sept. 17.

"The Taverns and Innkeepers of this Place, have already began to make Preparations for the Reception of the Gentlemen of this County, at their next general Meeting, which is expected will be the most numerous of any that has ever been since the City was built: It is really surprizing how much Anxiety and Resentment the Gentlemen of the greatest Property shew, at the Thoughts that there is even a Probability that the late Peace was either bought or sold."

Sept. 25. An honest Irishman, viewing the fractured Statues in St. Paul's Church Yard Yesterday, seriously observed, that it was a *cruel* and *bloody* Affair.

We hear that Mr. B----ke, the supposed Writer of the Letters under the Signature of Junius, was desired, the other Day, by a certain unpopular D-ke, into whose Company he accidentally fell, to declare whether he was the Author of those Letters, to whom that Gentleman returned this very spirited Reply; that "if he had been capable of writing such Letters, he should have had the Spirit to have acknowledged it; but was sorry to assure his Grace, he could not claim the Merit of being the Author of them."

September 26.

We are assured, that a Petition for Redress of Grievances may shortly be expected from the free Burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne.

It is assured that the Petitions from the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester and Wiltshire, will shortly be presented, notwithstanding all Attempts to prevent the same.

On Thursday an Officer in the Army was arrested in Piccadilly, for 2000l. He told the Bailiff, if he would go down with him to the Tilt-Yard, he should there find a Friend whom he wanted to speak to, and would afterwards, on his not giving Bail, go with him to a Spunging-house. The Bailiff complied with his Request, and when they came to the Horse-Guards, the Officer sent for a Serjeant, and a File of Musqueteers, to secure the Bailiff, on a Pretence that he had been insulted by him, which they did, while the Prisoner escaped.

On Friday Adjutant General Harvey ordered the Serjeant and his Men, who favoured the Escape of the Officer from the Bailiff, close Prisoners to the Savoy.

On Sunday General -------- was committed to Goal, for employing a Serjeant, and File of Musqueteers, to rescue him from the Baliffs, after being arrested on Thursday last.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 14.

"Yesterday was published here an Arret of the King's Council of State, dated the 6th Instant, setting forth the Regulation of the Commerce to the East-Indies. This Arret serves for an Explanation of that of the 13th of August, which suspended the Trade of the East-India Company, and permitted all the King's Subjects to engage in it. It contains 11 Articles, the 9th of which is the most interesting, and imports, that all Goods brought from the East-Indies and China, shall be subject to a Duty of 5 per Cent. upon the Value of them in France, on their being brought into this Kingdom, and the Goods brought from the Isles of France and Bourbon, to a Duty of three per Cent. upon their Importation. All goods brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, are to be landed at Port l'Orient only, and deposited in proper Magazines there."

Sept. 27. Several Lieutenants in our Navy, who are upon Half-pay, have petitioned the Admiralty for Leave to go into the Russian Service, which, it is said, hath been granted them, upon Condition of returning, on Notice for that Purpose. All those who obtain Leave have their Half-pay continued, the same as if they were in England.

Sept. 28. At the rising of the Court Yesterday, Captain Cox, Adjutant of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, with another Officer, attended, and acquainted the High Sheriffs in the Council Chamber, that the Serjeant and his Party, who took the Sheriffs Bailiffs Prisoners at the Tilt-yard, whereby an Officer effected his Escape from a legal Arrest, were confined, in order to receive due Punishment for their Offence.

It is said that some great Lawyers, who have been applied to for their Opinions on a late Transaction, relating to a peculiar Rescue, have declared, that Actions at common Law lie against all those concerned in it.

Sept. 29. An immense Quantity of Stores of all Sorts, and Provisions of every Kind, have been contracted for by two Commissaries at Hull, to be put on board the Russian Fleet, as soon as they arrive in the Humber. The Trade between that Port and Russia, it is said, amounts to above half a Million a Year.

They write from Ireland, that the Patriot Party in the National Assembly of that Kingdom, is considerably increased, and that great Opposition is expected to be made by them to some intended Measures.

September 30.

We hear that the Count Chatelet de Lamont, the French Ambassador, will return hither in the Course of the next Month.

It is said, that a certain Premier has declared, that every Measure, which shall be adopted in the ensuing Session, shall be with the Concurrence of the D--- of B------, which has occasioned so many Visits being lately made to W-----n A-----y.

It is whispered, that a certain foreign Court has demanded one of their Subjects, now in England, to be delivered up, charged with male Practices against the State.

Extract of a Letter from Worcester, Sept. 1.

"We have this Morning succeeded in a Petition from this City. When the Prayer was read, the People with one Voice called out, 'A Dissolution of P---------! A Dissolution of P---------!' The Petition runs, from the Mayor, Freemen and Inhabitants."

A few Days since, Toasts being circulating freely among some Friends to the Cause, a Wag we are told gave the following, "To the squinting State Occulist, who has opened the Eyes of the Nation."

M-j-r G-n-r-l G-----l was, on Sunday last, committed Prisoner to Newgate, for a Debt for which he was a few Days before arrested, and escaped from the Officers, as has been mentioned in the Papers, but he has been since removed thence, and is now a Prisoner in the King's Bench, St. George's Fields.

Yesterday the Earl of Rochford presented a very valuable Present from the East-India Nabob to his Majesty, which was graciously accepted.

Mr. Vaughan is not deserted by the patriotic Club, as is generally supposed; for a Correspondent assures us he Yesterday saw him at Guildhall, when the public Business was over, in close Conversation with the Rev. Mr. Horne. Mr. Vaughan's Modesty was remarkably conspicuous, as he secreted himself behind one of the Giant's Legs in the Chamberlain's Gallery.

We are informed that Mr. Garrick will some Night next Week perform one of his principal Characters, for the Entertainment of General Paoli.

We hear the Corsican Chief will set out in a few Days on a Visit to the two Universities.

A certain General Officer has obtained Leave to sell his Commission, if no other Means can be found to satisfy his Creditors.

Letters from Dublin mention, that a Discovery of a very barbarous Transaction has been lately made in that City: A Gentleman, who was left Guardian to his Brother's Children, a few Years ago, procured some Villains to kidnap them; they were sent to America, where they miserably perished in the most abject Slavery. A public Subscription, the Letters add, will be set on Foot to prosecute the Offender.

It is said, that the great Indignity, with which Mr. Alderman Harley was treated Yesterday, was very disagreeable to the new Sheriffs, and to many other Friends of Liberty, who did all in their Power to prevent it.

Yesterday General Paoli, attended by an Interpreter, went to Westminster-Abbey, and viewed the Tombs, &c. He seemed greatly pleased with the Structure and Antiquity of the Cathedral.

General Paoli will be present at Newmarket Races, which begin on Monday next. There is one Subscription Match to be run for 2200 Guineas, and a Gold Cup.

Oct. 2. On Monday, as a Person, who lately kept the Tap in the Fleet-prison, and stabbed a poor Prisoner there, was going up to his Apartments near Bloomsbury, he fell down two Pair of Stairs, backwards, and broke his Neck. This is somewhat remarkable, as when any Person asked a Favour of him, even for a Pint of Beer, his Execration was, *G-d break my Neck if I do.*

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 26.

"It is assured, that a Courier arrived in the Night of last Friday, at the Duke of Brunswick's, and was dispatched again in a few Hours after. He is said to have come from Berlin; and from the Secrecy which was observed in every Circumstance relating to him, his Dispatches are judged to be of very great Importance."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Madrass Army. Camp near Gingee, March 10. 1769.

"Here we are at length arrived, with a shattered, though not dispirited Army. Our gallant Adversary Heyder Ally has, I assure you, given us many, and as solid Proofs of his personal Bravery and Generalship, as the Prussian Monarch gave to the Austrians in the last War in Europe. From October, 1767, I have been continually in the Field against him, and he is now more formidable than he was then: However, he is so uniform in his military Conduct, that we now can see before-hand the Steps which he intends to take, for they are always those we have most to apprehend. We therefore provide against their fatal Effect.

"As to the Management of our political Affairs here, I shall be silent. I hope to see you soon; but to communicate my Sentiments to you by Letter, would only be exposing my Commission to many Accidents---*il faut me taire.* Our Nabob, Mahomed Ali Cawn, pays for the Treachery of Englishmen to the true Interest of the Company, and their Neglect of our national Honour. This Prince, my dear Sir, is the most amiable, and most intelligent Man, and the justest Nabob, we have found in this Country. He is about Forty-five Years of Age, of a fine Appearance, excessively engaging in his Manner, and his Eyes sparkle when he speaks of our beloved Sovereign. He has sent him a most magnificent Present. It is a Pigoda cut out of Silver, and beside the Jewels and Workmanship, it is worth 14,000l. His Nabobship is worth 800,000l. per Annum, exclusive of what the Poligars may be made to pay. It is guarantied to him by the Crown of England, and no Prince is more worthy of Security and Independence. The Company is, he says, his Parent, and he sheds Tears when he relates the Battles, which Laurence and Clive fought for him.

"By the next Ship I will send you a Picture of Heyder Ally, and the History of his Rise to his present formidable Situation. I was his Prisoner at Bingaloor three Months. One of his Wives procured me my Liberty, having cured her of a nervous Disorder, common even in this Country. Upon the whole, I believe we must have Peace soon. We have lost, since I joined the Army, 29 Officers, and 800 Europeans. Heyder has many of our best Men Prisoners. The Suba is tired of the Campaign---we are very sorry, because Hyderabad, his Capital, affords excellent Sport in the plundering Way.---God bless you.---Our light Troops are now in Motion. We shall have a severe Chace of it. I wish those Gentlemen, who are so troublesome to you at Home, were sent here in the Portuguese Fashion------Heyder Ally would give them a Relish for Peace."

Oct. 3.

The Right Hon. Mr. Harley went to Guildhall on Saturday on Foot: He came on the Hustings, and took Notice of his Name being printed in one of the Morning Papers, as one of the Persons who had been searching the Books of the Town-Clerk's Office for several Days, &c. and declared it was false. On his Return from the Hall, a great Number of the Mob surrounded him, behaving with great Insolence, and at length jostled him, and grew so outrageous, that he thought it necessary for his own Safety to take Shelter in the House of Messr. Allen and Marlow, in King-Street.

The Question which was resolved upon by the Livery at the previous Meeting at the Half-Moon Tavern on Thursday Night, and intended to be put to the present Lord Mayor upon the Hustings on Friday, Whether his Lordship had received any Answer to the Petition of the Livery, is postponed till the Livery meet on Friday next, to receive the Report of the present Poll for Lord Mayor.

At the same Time, it is said, will be laid before the Livery, for their Consideration, some Instructions to be given to the Representatives of this City.

Yesterday the Serjeant and Guard, who effected the Escape of a Military Gentleman from the Hands of a Civil Officer, by detaining him, &c. were brought up before a Magistrate, when the Serjeant was admitted to Bail, but the common Men were remanded back to Confinement.

On Sunday last General Paoli, accompanied by James Boswell, Esq; took an Airing in Hyde Park in his Coach. His Excellency came out, and walked by the Side of Serpentine River, and through Kensington Gardens, with which he seemed very much pleased.

Yesterday General Paoli went and saw the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, which was shewn him by Sir George Rodney, the Master.

General Paoli has been attended in his Tour by Count Gentili, a Corsican Officer, in the Imperial Service, and by his Secretary the Abbe Guelfucci.

Oct. 5. In the Year 1763, when the Duke de Nivernois was machinating the Ruin of this Nation, he received a Letter from the Duke de Praslin, in Part of which were the following remarkable Words: "It is very true, that we are both of us practising a Trade that we ought to be ashamed of. You will very soon be out of it, and I assure you that I should be very glad, if I had the same Prospect."

BASSETERRE, *in St. Christophers, October* 11.

On the 28th of September last the Sloop Oratava, Richard Bissel, Master, was run away with from Old Road, by Constant Church Trevet, Merchant, Amos Dresser, Mate, James Purse, John Clarke, Jonathan Braman, William Holloway, Mariners, and Peter, a Coracoa Negroe; after confining the Master, they made Sail for St. Eustatia, where they landed 20 Spaniards, and immediately stretched away for St. Martin's; at their Arrival there, after robbing the Master of his Papers, &c. they forced him into the Boat, and put him ashore at Cay Bay; the Pirates instantly put out to Sea.

Nov. 18. We can relate the following as a Fact to our Readers; the Brig Molly, John Lockton, sailed from this Port, as full as she could stow, for Philadelphia, arrived there, delivered her Cargoe, took in another, and arrived here in just FORTY-FIVE Days.

BOSTON, November 30.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in a public Character in England, received by one of the last Vessels.

"The Remonstrance against Governor Bernard was a disagreeable Thing to the Ministry, and therefore was received with Coldness, like the Petition of the Livery of London.

"I see your Oppression still goes on, which, when the Parliament meets, we must endeavour to get removed, tho' there must be some Spirit in opposing oppressive Measures, yet a steady even Opposition, is better than a rash furious one.----The Ministry have no Encouragement to continue the Officers with you, as the Duties do not pay the Charge, and I believe they see the Inexpediency of the Scheme.----Almost all our Nobility and Gentry are out of Town, even Lord Hillsborough is in Ireland, but is expected home soon.----Fear our Friends won't be in London till just before the Parliament meets.----I shall neglect no Opportunity to frustrate the Designs of G------r B-----d, and promote a good Understanding between America and this Country, which are inseparable. A Spirit of Discontent rather increases than subsides throughout this Kingdom; and one Article of Complaint pretty universally adopted, is AMERICAN GRIEVANCES."

Extract of a Letter from another Gentleman of a public Character from this Continent, resident in England, dated London, Sept. 29.

"It gives me great Pleasure to hear that our People are steady in their Resolutions of Non-Importation, and in the Promoting of Industry among themselves. They will soon be sensible of the Benefit of such Conduct, tho' the Acts should never be repealed

to their full Satisfaction. For their Earth, and their Sea, the true Sources of Wealth and Plenty, will go on producing; and if they receive the annual Increaſe, and do not waſte it as heretofore in the Gewgaws of this Country, but employ their ſpare Time in manufacturing Neceſſaries for themſelves, they muſt ſoon be out of Debt, they muſt ſoon be eaſy and comfortable in their Circumſtances, and even wealthy.---I have been told that in ſome of our County Courts heretofore, there were every Quarter ſeveral Hundred Actions of Debt, in which the People were ſued by Shopkeepers for Money due for Britiſh *Goods* (as they were called, but in fact *Evils*.) What a Loſs of Time this muſt occaſion to the People, beſides the Expence! And how can Freemen bear the Thought of ſubjecting themſelves to the Hazard of being deprived of their perſonal Liberty, at the Caprice of every petty Trader, for the paltry Vanity of tricking out himſelf and Family in the flimſy Manufactures of Britain, when they might, by their own Induſtry and Ingenuity, appear in good ſubſtantial honourable Homeſpun! Could our Folks but ſee what Numbers of Merchants, and even Shopkeepers here, make great Eſtates by American Folly;----how many Shops of A, B, C & Company, with Wares for *Exportation to the Colonies*, maintain, each Shop, three or four Partners, and their Families, every one with his Country Houſe and Equipage, where they live like Princes on the Sweat of our Brows; pretending indeed, ſometimes, to wiſh well to our Privileges, but, on the preſent important Occaſion, few of them affording us any Aſſiſtance: I am perſuaded, that Indignation would ſupply our Want of Prudence, we ſhould diſdain the Thraldom we have ſo long been held in by this miſchievous Commerce, reject it for ever, and ſeek our Reſources where God and Nature have placed them, WITHIN OURSELVES.

"Your Merchants, on the other Hand, have ſhewn a noble Diſintereſtedneſs and Love to their Country, unexampled among Traders in any other Age or Nation, and which does them infinite Honour all over Europe. The corrupted Part indeed of this People here, can ſcarce believe ſuch Virtue poſſible. But Perſeverance will convince them, that there is ſtill in the World ſuch a Thing as Public Spirit.---I hope that if the oppreſſive Acts are not repealed this Winter, your Stocks, that uſed to be employed in the Britiſh Trade, will be turned to the Employment of Manufacturers among yourſelves:---For notwithſtanding the former general Opinion, that Manufactures were impracticable in America, on Account of the Dearneſs of Labour, Experience ſhows, on the Succeſs of the Manufactures of Paper and Stockings in Pennſylvania, and of Womens Shoes at Lynn, in your Province, that Labour is only dear *from the Want of conſtant* EMPLOYMENT (he who is often out of Work, requiring neceſſarily as much for the Time he does work, as will maintain him when he does not work) and that, where we do not *interrupt that Employment* by Importations, the Cheapneſs of our Proviſions give us ſuch Advantage over the Manufacturers in Britain, that (eſpecially in bulky Goods, whoſe Freight would be conſiderable) we may always underwork them."

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

On Thurſday laſt the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; attended by his COUNCIL, the MAYOR, RECORDER, and COMMONALTY of this City, and preceded by the SHERIFF and his Officers, went in Proceſſion to the Court-Houſe, where a new Commiſſion, prolonging the Time for his Government of the Province of Pennſylvania, and the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, was read, in the Preſence of a Concourſe of People.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 29, 1769.

"I have been talking with a Gentleman, well acquainted with American Affairs, and am ſorry to tell you, that ſo far from Truth was the Report you mention, that we are rather of Opinion, the Revenue Acts will not be repealed at all, at leaſt not in ſo full a Manner, as to anſwer any good Purpoſe. Indeed the Proſpect is very unfavourable, both for the People here, and in the Colonies. We have been, and ſtill are, blind to our trueſt Intereſt, and, when too late, ſhall diſcover how much we have been in the Wrong."

By a Veſſel arrived at New-York from Liverpool, in 6 Weeks, we hear there is a Paper of the 20th of October, in which are the following Advices, viz.-----That the Ruſſians had taken Choczim, and deſtroyed about 12,000 Turks, 8000 of whom were Janniſſaries: That they had paſſed the Nieſter in the Night, but that River roſe ſo high the next Day, as to deſtroy their Bridge, when Prince Gallitzin fell upon, and deſtroyed almoſt the whole, with the Loſs of about 136 killed, and 6 or 700 wounded: That this Stroke obliged the Turks to abandon Choczim: That Ten of the Ruſſian Men of War were arrived at Hull, and Admiral Elphinſton was daily expected with the 2d Diviſion: That Lord Holland was gone to France, and it was ſaid did not intend to return: That Mr. Beckford, with much Perſuaſion, acquainted the Livery, he would act as Mayor: That the Kingdom ſeemed to be in the greateſt Confuſion; and it was imagined the Miniſtry were afraid to meet the Parliament: That the Ruſſian Fleet had, with Leave of the Britiſh Court, taken into Pay a conſiderable Number of Engliſh Lieutenants, and were to ſail for the Mediterranean the firſt fair Wind: That it appearing, by a great Number of Petitions, from all Parts of the Kingdom, preparing, or preſented to his Majeſty, and by other Proofs, to be the general Senſe of the Nation, that the Parliament ſhould be diſſolved, a Diſſolution was adviſed, and was very ſoon expected: That Lord Chatham was often in Conference with his Majeſty, and appeared to have much of his Confidence: That the Livery of London had inſtructed their Members to impeach Lord Holland: That Lord Bute had left, or was ſoon expected to leave, England: That at the Meeting of the Freeholders of Devonſhire, on the 8th of October, Dr. Muſgrave had made a remarkable Speech, on the Subject of his Letter to them, lately publiſhed: That upon the Occaſion, Serjeant Glynn ſpoke a long Time, with an Eloquence even ſurpaſſing Mr. Pitt, and was ſeconded by another Gentleman: That the People aſſembled, voted their Thanks to theſe three Gentlemen, and alſo to the Freeholders of Middleſex, for the Spirit and Reſolution they had ſhewn in aſſerting their conſtitutional Rights: That the Court of France had agreed with the Pope, to exchange the Iſland of Corſica for the Territory of Avignon, in France, and that the Court of Great-Britain had conferred a Penſion of £ 1000 per Annum upon General PAOLI.

From St. Chriſtophers we learn, that on the 24th of October, ſeven Members of the General Aſſembly of that Iſland, having, on ſome Debate, quitted the Houſe in an abrupt and indecent Manner, were ordered into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms: That on their Refuſal to make Submiſſion to the Houſe, they were committed to the common Goal, where they were confined five Days, after which they were expelled the Houſe, and diſcharged from their Impriſonment: That on their coming out of Priſon, a great Concourſe of People aſſembled in the Paſture, where a large Bonfire was made, in which they burnt two Effigies: And that on the 17th of November, came on the Election of four Members for the Pariſh of St. George, Baſſeterre, in the Room of the expelled Members, when the ſame Gentlemen were re-elected without Oppoſition, to the great Joy of the Freeholders, who gave an elegant Entertainment on the Occaſion.

We alſo learn from the ſame Place, that on the 3d of November, his Excellency Count d'Ennery, Governor in Chief of Martinique, and the French Charibbee Iſlands, attended by the Marquis de Bouille, Lieutenant-Governor of Guadaloupe, and Major Conway, arrived there from St. Euſtatia, on a Viſit to the Captain-General. On his Arrival in the Road, he was ſaluted with 27 Guns, which were repeated on his Landing. He was elegantly entertained by his Excellency the Captain-General, as alſo by his Honour the Lieutenant-General, and embarked the next Evening for Guadaloupe, after expreſſing the greateſt Satisfaction at the polite and honourable Reception he had met with.

By Captain Peter from Liſbon, we learn, that Captain Mackey, from this Port, arrived at that Place, after a Paſſage of 72 Days, having been boarded by an Algerine; but, upon ſearching his Papers, they let him go, without taking any Thing from him; and after his Arrival he was obliged to perform Quarantine. On the 29th of October, in Lat. 31:31, Long. 18, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Alboy, from New-York for Madeira, 30 Days out; and on the 25th of November, in Lat, 35:15, Long, 72, he ſpoke the Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Boon, belonging to Mr. Franklin, of New-York, bound to the Bay of Honduras, out 3 Days, and was very leaky.

Captain Weeks, arrived here from Liſbon, on the 4th of October, in Lat. 38, Long, 10:50, was brought to by an Algerine Xebeck, who ordered him to hoiſt out his Boat, when the Mate and 4 Hands went on board, and on producing their Paſs, they demanded a Quadrant, Spy-glaſs, ſome Sugar, Tea and Rum, and kept one of his Hands as Hoſtage till the Boat went for the above Articles, after which they ſuffered him to proceed on his Voyage; and on the 7th, in Lat. 36:24, Long. 14:16, he was chaſed from Six in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, by a Ship, which, from her Behaviour, they took to be a Turk, but he luckily got clear of her. On the 16th, in Lat. 30, Long. 23:30, he ſpoke the Ship General Wolfe, Captain Kemp, from London for Georgia, 17 Days from the Downs, all well; and on the Firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 36:58, Long. 63:18, he ſpoke a Brig from this Port, two Days out, but did not learn the Maſter's Name, or where ſhe was bound.

Captain Jenkins, alſo from Liſbon, on the 24th ult. in Lat. 28:30, Long. 65, ſpoke the Sloop Polly, Captain Goodwin, from New-London for Barbados, out 5 Days, all well.

The Snow Betſy, Captain Barber, from Liſbon, is aſhore a little to the Southward of our Capes, full of Water; her Cargoe of Salt waſhed away, and it is feared ſhe is bilged.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Carliſle, for Cumberland County, Cornelius Donnahy, for the Murder of William King, was tried, convicted, and received Sentence of Death. James Smith, for Manſlaughter, and ------ Read, confined for the Murder of a Shamokin Indian, were both acquitted.

ARRIVALS.

At St. Chriſtophers. Captains Beck, Gilpin, and Bennet, from Philadelphia; Yard, Young, and Manning, from Virginia; Stone, from Baltimore; Seymour, Shand, and Waterman, from New-York; Baker, from Boſton; Wagerſworth, from Newberry; and Captain Bowditch, from Salem.

The Mary, Capt. Wallace, from Virginia, is arrived at Nevis.

The Captains Eyres, and Adamſon, are arrived at Liſbon from this Port.

*** From the ſame Spot, about two Miles from Wilmington, on the Road leading to Philadelphia, is to be ſeen, Wilmington, Marcus-Hook, Cheſter, and the Steeples of Philadelphia, which are in a direct Line, and the Courſe North, 59 Degrees and a Half Eaſt, beſides Salem, and a vaſtly extended Proſpect of the Country all around, as was obſerved by a Number of People, who went for that Purpoſe the 9th Inſtant.

*** *The Members of the* American Philoſophical Society, *are requeſted to take Notice, that their next Meeting is to be at the College on Friday next; when ſundry important Matters are to come before them. Buſineſs to begin at Seven o' Clock.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Mercury, J. Steel, from Barbados. Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Ship Cheſter, L. Weeks, Ship Boyne, H. Dougherty, and Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Liſbon. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Iſland. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Schooner George, S. Martin, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, Montſerratt.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Polly, J. Aſhmead, for S. Carolina. Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Dominica. Brig Polly, S. Young, and Ship Sally, J. M'Carten, Jamaica. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Belfaſt. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Iſland. Sloop Peggy, J. Garrigues, St. Euſtatia. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Liſbon. Ship Newry, G. Smith, Newry.

CLEARED. Brig Sally, J. Brayton, and Brig Induſtry, T. Forreſter, to Jamaica. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, Cadiz. Sloop Polly, J. Higgs, St. Vincent. Brig Dolphin, J. Chatham, Brig Nancy, J. Brice, and Brig Liberty, J. Dyſon, Antigua. Schooner Charming Molly, D. Gray, Lewes on Delaware. Brig Patty, R. Hardie, and Brig Carolina, E. Yorke, Liſbon. Sloop Molly, E. Luce, and Sloop Rainbow, W. Church, Boſton. Schooner Ranger, D. M'Cullough, St. Auguſtine. Schooner Mercury, R. Bolton, and Ship Prince of Wales, P. Crawford, St. Kitts. Ship Nancy and Sukey, W. Keais, Barcelona. Sloop Benjamin, S. P. Allen, St. Martins. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, R. Iſland. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, Londonderry. Ship Newry Packet, T. Finley, Newry. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Snow Molly, J. Butler, Liverpool. Sloop Polly, R. Collins, N. Carolina. Ship Byron, J. Ruſſell, Briſtol.

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
(Not acted theſe TWO YEARS)
At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 15th of December, will be preſented *The*
BEGGAR's OPERA.
By particular DESIRE,
The Part of MACHEATH, by Mr. HALLAM.
To which will be ADDED,
LOVE-A-LA-MODE.

THE partnerſhip of MIFFLIN and DEAN, will expire in March next: Thoſe perſons therefore, who are indebted to them for goods, purchaſed above nine months, are deſired to pay immediately, to prevent trouble.

They have now a conſiderable quantity of GOODS, which they will ſell very low for caſh only. 2 M

TO be ſold by the ſubſcribers, executors to the eſtate of John Keirll, deceaſed, a plantation, in Briſtol township, containing 117 acres (be it more or leſs) pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, about 2 miles from Briſtol, on the road leading from thence to Trenton Ferry, about 50 acres thereof cleared, whereon is a frame dwelling-houſe and barn, the other part wood land, part of which is good ſwamp, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow.

Alſo a lot of ground in the borough of Briſtol, extending in length, 6 perches and 3 quarters, on Mulberry-ſtreet, and in breadth 5 perches and 3 quarters, on Cedar-ſtreet, containing near one quarter of an acre. For further particulars, enquire of KEIRLL RICKEY, and MAHLON KIRKBRIDE, junior, executors. §

Philadelphia, November 21, 1769.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, Skinner, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Friday Evening laſt, an Apprentice-lad, a German, and ſpeaks but broken Engliſh, named GEORGE THOMAS GERHARD, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet and 7 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, has black Hair, and is much marked with the Small-pox. Had on, when he went away, an old Beaver Hat, blue Cloth Jacket with Sleeves, Check Shirt, this Country made clean Sheep-ſkin Breeches, Sky-blue milled Stockings, and old Shoes, with large plain braſs Buckles. He was ſent by his Maſter to Germantown, in the Morning on Friday, the 17th Inſtant, and inſtead of returning home, he ran away. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me MATTHIAS FOLK. ¶

Philadelphia, December 14, 1769.

STRAYED, *or ſtolen, the beginning of this month, from Greenwich Iſland, a bay* HORSE, *15 hands high, with a bald face, and one hind foot white, ſhod before, is 8 years old, and burt in his wind. Likewiſe ſtrayed from a lot near this city, on the 6th inſtant, a red* COW, *with a white face, about 6 years old, is in good order. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe or cow, and brings to Jacob Hiltzheimer's ſtables in Seventh-ſtreet, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward for the horſe, and Ten Shillings for the cow, with all reaſonable charges, paid by* JACOB HILTZHEIMER. ¶

ON Monday, *the 18th of December, at 9 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed to* SALE, *at the City Vendue-Store in Front-ſtreet, all the ſhop goods belonging to the eſtate of* JOHN BAILY, *Gold-ſmith, conſiſting of a valuable collection of the moſt faſhionable plate and jewellery, to wit.---A very genteel ſilver tea kettle and ſtand, chaſed coffee pot and ſtand, tea pot and ſtand, chaſed and plain ſugar diſhes, bowls, waiters, caſtors, ſalts, ſoup and punch ladles, wine cocks, table and tea ſpoons, ſnuff boxes, graters, tweezers, maſon's medals, buckles, watch chains, &c.---Alſo a neat aſſortment of gold rings, plain, and ſet with ſtones, gold, ſilver and garnet ear rings, gold, ſilver and ſtone ſleeve buttons, gold lockets, ſilver and ſteel watch chains, ſwords, hangers and cutteaus de chaſe, with a great variety of other articles, in the plate and jewellery way, not here enumerated.----Likewiſe, two gold watches, and a very neat double barrelled gun. At the ſame time will be diſpoſed of, a variety of houſhold furniture, belonging to the ſaid eſtate.*

IF Mr. EDWARD BURNEY, *Son of Mrs. Anne Burney, of Wrexham, in England, be alive, and will apply to Richard Peters, junior, in Philadelphia, he will hear of ſomething of conſiderable Importance to him.---If the ſaid Mr. Burney (who came to America in the Capacity of a Surgeon, ſeveral Years ago) be dead, any Perſon who can give Information thereof, by ſending a Line to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, will much oblige*

¶ RICHARD PETERS, *junior.*

PURSUANT *to the laſt will and teſtament of Philip Ford, deceaſed, on Thurſday, the 28th day of December inſtant, at 1 o' clock, at the tavern of William Smith, at the Ferry to Tinecum Iſland, will be ſold the real eſtate of ſaid Ford, ſituate on the ſaid Iſland, at the ſaid Ferry, containing about 74 acres of upland, and about 34 acres of drained meadow, the ſoil of which is rich and fertile. For the better conveniency of the purchaſers, the whole will be divided into lots or parcels, the drained meadow into pieces of 10 acres each, with the privilege of a landing on Darby Creek; the upland is divided in lots of upwards of 9 acres each, with a meſſuage on one of them. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid in hand, and credit will be given for the other two thirds, paying intereſt, and giving good ſecurity. The lots will be ſhewn to any perſon before the day of ſale, on application to the aforeſaid Smith, or to John Morton, where a plan may alſo be ſeen. Further conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and attendance given by* MARGARET FORD, *and* JOHN MORTON, *Execut.* ¶

WANTS a PLACE,

A THOROUGH COOK and HOUSE-KEEPER, who would be willing to enter into any Gentleman's Family in this City, or the Country, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

For curing the SCURVY *in the* BLOOD,

AS the ſcurvy and itching in the blood is a diſtemper more common than any other diſorder, and is often attended with fatal conſequences from a deſpair of finding relief. This is therefore to inform the public, that there has lately been diſcovered a balſamic tincture, the virtues of which are ſo great, that it eradicates all ſcorbutic diſorders in the blood, be the caſe ever ſo bad or obſtinate, as it cleanſes the body of all ſpots, blotches, pimples or itchings of the blood. Prepared and ſold by Mr. HAMILTON, at Mr. Goddard's Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and by his appointment at Mr. Joſeph Solomon's, in King-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Lancaſter, in bottles, Three Shillings and Nine-pence each. It is a perfect balſam, and great pectoral, heating, drying and preſerving from putrefaction; in it are all the virtues of the natural balſam, and the greateſt conſervative power that can be found in any medicine; it is good for curing moiſt ulcers, whether inward or outward; it is excellent for coughs, colds, aſthmas, pains in the ſide, and ſpleen, ſpitting of blood, ulcers of the lungs, palſies, convulſions, ſtruma's or King's evil, conſumptions, &c. being inwardly taken, and outwardly applied; it ſtrengthens, reſiſts malignity and poiſon, is good againſt the plague, all ſorts of peſtilential and malignant fevers, as meaſles, ſmall pox, ſpotted fevers, &c. This medicine is dedicated to the lungs, and is as a fire to dry up their ſuperfluous humidities; it corrects the ſharpneſs of the acid fluids, abates their acrimony, and ſweetens the blood and nervous juices.

The deſtruction which is daily experienced by worms, eſpecially in the bodies of children, render any medicine, which will eradicate them, of great value. The learned Dr. Boerhaave laid the foundation of many diſorders to be owing to theſe deſtructive animals, and was ſenſible, could any proper antielminthic be diſcovered, that would deſtroy the ſemina or ſeed, ſo many people would not labour under agues, conſumptions, pleuriſies, dizzineſs, head-achs, and many other diſorders, of which they are the firſt foundation. Mr. HAMILTON has been ſo happy by great application, as to find out a ſafe and ſure vermifuge for the utter extirpation of them, both in old and young people, by purging off all ſlime and putrid matter in the ſtomach and bowels. That thoſe devouring animals exiſt in the body, every ſtage of our lives, and conſtitutions of ſexes, equally contribute to prove; it cannot poſſibly be otherwiſe; for on ſtrict examination it appears, that the very food which ſuſtains us, contains in it a putrid matter, which is found to be the bed and nurſery of them. This noble medicine is now offered by Mr. HAMILTON, for the good of mankind, and preſervation of children, inpackets Three Shillings and Nine-pence each, containing ſix doſes for grown up people, and twenty four for children, with proper directions for uſing.

December 11, 1769.

MADE his Eſcape this Day from the Conſtable of Weſt-Nantmell, in Cheſter County, a certain ALEXANDER WILLY, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, brown Hair, has a large Scar in his Forehead, near the Left Eye-brow, is Left-handed, and had brown Clothes on. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Alexander Willy, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL HENDERSON, Conſtable.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

Baltimore Town, Nov. 14, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate almoſt in the center of the town, two ſtories high, 50 feet in front, and commodiouſly built, with proper offices to it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, on depoſiting a ſmall ſum in part, may have any reaſonable time for payment of the reſidue, with or without intereſt. Alſo to be rented, for a term of years, a farm, with a griſt-mill, thereon, together with a ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, within 10 miles of Baltimore-town, and 3 of Elkridge landing. For terms apply to

¶ THOMAS JONES.

For BELFAST, directly,

The Ship EARL of DONEGALL,
DUNCAN FERGUSON,
Maſter;

WILL ſail with all expedition, the greateſt part of her cargoe ready to put on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or ſaid maſter on board. She is a fine ſhip, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers. ‡

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas Ives now lives, ſituate in Charles-Town township, Cheſter county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, or rent the ſame, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be ſhewn to ſuch as apply to the owner, living near the premiſes. T. h. c. f. WILLIAM MOORE.

ble. Every attempt to leſſen the number, or mitigate the violence, of diſeaſes in children, is laudable, eſpecially in a young country, like this, where population is ſo much to be deſired. But how great muſt be the pleaſure of ſucceeding in an attempt of this kind, when we reflect that we not only contribute to the general good of our country, but likewiſe contribute to promote the happineſs of families and individuals.---How many only ſons and daughters have been cut off from the proſpects of affluence and happineſs, by this diſorder!---Inſtances are not wanting, of whole families of children being carried off by it. Indeed ſo much, and ſo juſtly is it dreaded, that parents tremble at the moſt diſtant ſymptom of it, and ſeem to be afraid to rejoice in their children, till they are paſt that time of life in which they are moſt expoſed to this diſorder.

A GREAT aſſortment of BROAD CLOTHS, with trimmings, to be ſold very cheap, for ready money, by FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.
Alſo ſuperfine BILLIARD CLOTH, fine kerſey, breeches patterns, jeans, &c. &c.

December 2.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

THE ſtore of the ſubſcribers was opened laſt night, ſuppoſed to be done with a key, out of which was ſtolen, 15 yards of crimſon, and 11 and 1 quarter yards of blue flowered ſattin; one red leather trunk, containing 16 glaſs necklaces and ear rings ſet in pinchbeck, the ear rings were marked 36*ſ*. Alſo a parcel of needles and fiſh hooks; three large double flint caſe bottles, one full of brandy, one full of wine, the other about half full of Geneva. One of the deſks in the ſtore was broke open, out of which was taken one pair of womens ſtone buckles, one ſilver girdle and ſtone buckle, with ſundry ragged bills, and ſome coppers, amounting to 15 ſhillings. Out of another open deſk was taken one pair of ſilk hoſe, and a pair of womens ſilk mitts. Whoever ſecures the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward. WILLING and TOD.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 27th inſtant, at 6 o'Clock in the evening,

A Lot of ground, containing 56 feet front, on Fifth-ſtreet, and 80 feet on Saſſafras-ſtreet; bounded north by Saſſafras-ſtreet, eaſt by Fifth-ſtreet, ſouth by ground belonging to Caleb and Joſhua Creſſon, and weſt by a certain 10 feet alley, extending from Saſſafras to Cherry-ſtreet, with the privilege of the ſame, ſubject to a ground-rent of 40 Spaniſh milled dollars, or pieces of eight, per annum; on which is erected a two ſtory brick tenement, which rents for £ 12 per annum, late the eſtate of Jacob Kaiſer, of this city taylor.

WILLING and TODD, Aſſignees.

WAS left as a PLEDGE, on the 4th of laſt November, with the Subſcriber, by a man unknown to him, a blue broadcloth CLOAK; and as I have great reaſon to think he has not lawfully come by ſaid cloak, this is to deſire the owner to come and pay charges, and take it away. PETER HAGNER, near the Bettering-Houſe. ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Frederick town, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 28th of November, a Muſattoe fellow, named Barnett, about 5 feet high, and 22 years of age; had on, when he went away, an old blue jacket, old pair plush breeches, check ſhirt, new ſhoes and ſtockings; it is ſuppoſed he will change his dreſs, having a blue broadcloth frock coat turned, a red double breaſted jacket, and a pair of black knit worſted breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

‡ ROBERT CRAIG.

December 2, 1769.

CAME to the plantation of the SUBSCRIBER hereof, in Fawn townſhip, York county, a bay MARE and COLT; the mare about 12 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, but neither brand nor ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ WILLIAM MILLER.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 14th of December, preciſely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of John Righter, in Lower Merion townſhip, ſundry houſhold furniture; alſo 6 horſes, a yoke of oxen, ſeveral horned cattle, ſheep, goats and ſwine, 2 waggons and gears, a pair of timber wheels, ſcrew and carriage, a quantity of hay; a parcel of rye and wheat in the ſtraw, a parcel of buckwheat in the mill, a quantity of ſcantling, boards and logs, a croſs-cut ſaw, chain-millſtone, &c. Likewiſe a Negroe man, about 25 years of age, who underſtands milling and ſawing; late the property of the ſaid John Righter, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of Samuel Bonnell, late of the City of Philadelphia, blackſmith, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE Plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Waterford, in the County of Glouceſter, in the weſtern diviſion of the Province of New-Jerſey, containing 130 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for highways, bounded by the lands of John Shivers, and Francis Bonnell, now in the tenure of Benjamin Archer, with a good frame dwelling-houſe and barn erected thereon, pleaſantly ſituated on Cooper's creek, and within 4 miles of the city of Philadelphia, where garden truck may be raiſed in great plenty, and brought to Philadelphia market by water. There are about 17 acres of choice good meadow, part whereof is under good bank. The upland is good in kind; about 50 acres cleared, and the reſt choice good wood-land, and very well watered.

Alſo, a convenient well finiſhed 3 ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on the bank of the river Delaware, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of the Widow White, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, 15 feet, and in length about 40 feet, ſubject to the Proprietary thirds of One Shilling ſterling per foot in breadth per annum, and to the payment of Forty-five Shillings ſterling per annum groundrent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the premiſes aforeſaid, may have time for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, by giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. The titles are indiſputable. For conditions, and further particulars, pleaſe to apply to us, the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia, SARAH BONNELL, Executrix. THOMAS BONNELL, PETER THOMPSON. Executors. Tbctf.

Frederick-Town, Cæcil County, Maryland, Nov. 27, 1769.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Robert Bencroft, by trade a Stone Maſon, he is about 22 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, and took with him, a drab kerſey coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, caſtor hat, black wig, one white ſhirt, one check ditto, half-worn ſhoes, odd ſteel buckles. He came over from London, in the ſhip Charming Iſabella, Captain Johnſon, in September laſt. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Six Dollars reward, paid by PHILIP WEATHERALL. ¶

IN Purſuance of a late Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, intituled, "An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleanſing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys; and for regulating, making and amending the Water-Courſes, and Common-Sewers, within the inhabited and ſettled Parts of the City of PHILADELPHIA:" We the Subſcribers, COMMISSIONERS, by the ſaid Act authoriſed and appointed, with the Aſſent of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of ſaid City, have limited, directed and appointed, That no Vault, Well or Sink, hereafter to be dug and made in the ſeveral built Parts of ſaid City, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, ſhall exceed the Depths undermentioned. And all Perſons whom it does or may concern, are deſired to take due Notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly, as it is in ſaid Law enacted, "That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall dig, or cauſe to be dug, any ſuch Vault, Well or Sink, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, of any greater Depth than ſhall be limited and appointed by the Authority aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, and the Perſon or Perſons employed in digging the ſame, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds."

In Penn's-Street, on the Weſt Side.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, from or below the Level of Penn's-Street, Ten Feet.

In Plumb-Street, on both Sides.

From the Level of the ſaid Street, Six Feet.

In King's-Street.

From Spruce-Street to Vine-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Eaſt Side.

From Pine to Vine, below the Level of King-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way Weſtward to Second-Street, from the Level of Front-Street.

From Vine-Street to Emlen's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From Emlen's Alley to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to the Drawbridge, Fourteen Feet.
From Spruce-Street to Union-Street, Twelve Feet.
From Union-Street to Pine-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way Eaſtward to Front-Street, from the Level of Second-Street.

From Cedar-Strret to Pine-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Union-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Union to an Alley between Brown and Fiſher, Twelve Feet.
From ſaid Alley to Walnut-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street.

From the Level of Second-Street (excepting in the hollow or low Ground, between Second and Third Streets, and between Mulberry-Street and Church-Alley, in which they may be dug Sixteen Feet deep, to be meaſured from the Surface of the Earth there.)
From Vine-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut to Union-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Union to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Second-Street, from the Level of Third-Street (excepting as before excepted)

From Cedar-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Third-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Willing's Alley, Fifteen Feet.
From Willing's Alley to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to High-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From High-Street to Mulberry-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fifth-Street, from the Level of Fourth-ſtreet.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to High-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street Southward, as far as Willing's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From thence to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fifth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Walnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to High-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From High-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

On the Weſt Side of Fifth-Street, extending Half-way to Sixth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Sixth-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Fifth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Seventh-Street, from the Level of Sixth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Seventh-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Sixth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Eighth-Street, from the Level of Seventh-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to the Strangers Burying-Ground, 18 Feet.

In High-Street, from Half-way between Seventh and Eighth-Streets, Weſtward to Broad-Street, in Center Square.

From that Part of High-Street Northward, Half-way to Mulberry-Street, Twenty Feet.
And from High-Street Southward, Half-way to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.

SAMUEL BRYAN, THOMAS TILBURY, HENRY DRINKER, WILLIAM WISHART, JOHN MIFFLIN, JOHN CHEVALIER.

BROKEN FLINT GLASS,

SINGLE or DOUBLE, is WANTED, and if brought by any Perſon to Jacob Barge, or Jacob Morgan, in Market-ſtreet; James White, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge; or to Jacob Reno, in Second-ſtreet, next Door but one to Edward Duffield, ſhall receive for the ſame Two-pence per Pound.

As it is intended again to be worked up here, at a new Glaſs-Houſe, it is to be hoped all Lovers of American Manufactory, will encourage what lies in their Power, and particularly in this Inſtance, ſave, collect and ſend ſuch broken Glaſs, as above directed. N. B. NO DUTIES HERE. 6W.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1769.

ON Wedneſday, the 15th Inſtant, was loſt out of a Gentleman's Pocket, in the Market-place of this City, a black Leather Pocket-book, tied with white Tape, containing about Forty or Fifty Shillings in Paper Money, with ſome Letters, and other Papers. If the Perſon who has it, will be pleaſed to ſend the Pocket-book, Letters, and other Papers, to the Bar of the London Coffee-Houſe, ONE DOLLAR will be paid for them, and no Queſtions aſked.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

BETWEEN the ſixth and ſeventh day,
Of laſt ninth month, ran away,
A ſervant, that from Ireland came,
Catherine Waterſon her name;
She's thick and clumſey made you'll ſee,
Pretends a tayloreſs to be,
She's about 5 feet 4 inches high,
Very apt to ſwear and lie.
Of a down look; complexion dark,
In her face much pock mark'd,
As alſo very long black hair,
Which ſhe clubb'd behind did wear;
Two ſtriped petticoats ſhe had,
One bird-eye ditto, very bad,
One ſtriped linſey jacket ſhe,
With two check aprons, bore away *
Two handkerchiefs about her neck,
One a flag, the other check;
Her hoſe blue worſted; clocks of white,
And ſtuff ſhoes, as black as night.
She alſo had, tho' not her own,
A very good large ſilver ſpoon,
Which was ſtamped with C. Hall
On the ſhank, near to the bole.
Worſted pincuſhion that's knit,
With D. G. on one ſide of it,
Which was round, incompaſs'd tight
With a band of ſilver bright;
And as one end did the other paſs,
With a loop it faſt'ned was,
A Chain of ſilver to the ſame,
When borne away by this dame,
Who is very artful to deceive,
And an anſwer quick will give;
As I have been inform'd by one
Who ſtop't her as away ſhe run,
Tho' by a cunning crafty wile
She did him ſo much beguile,
Or at leaſt prevail'd upon
Him, ſo much as to get along,
And ſouth eaſtward ſhe did ſteer,
Of her ſince that I cannot hear,
Tho' ſhortly for work ſhe muſt call,
As her money, if any, was but ſmall;
And to pawn that ſpoon or pincuſhion,
She would be backward to begin.
Therefore I deſire with whome'er ſhe be,
He may think of himſelf and me,
And ſafe ſecure her in ſome Goal,
That I may have her without fail,
Then the above reward to him ſure,
With reaſonable charges, I'll ſecure.
And laſtly, it behoves me to tell
In what part of the province I dwell,
Which to do I will not defer,
It is in the county of Lancaſter,
And ſomewhat more will be expected,
Which I had almoſt neglected,
That is to declare my name,
Therefore I ſubſcribe the ſame,

JAMES GIBBONS, Inn-keeper.

* *P. S. One of the aprons home-made, the other bought; the home-made apron remarkable, having a breadth and near a half in width, and the half-breadth pieced with about a quarter at top, to make it long enough; her ſhifts, tho' not mentioned above, had remarkable long wide boſoms, all of coarſe ozenbrigs, without any necks.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty NEGROE GIRL, about 17 Years of Age, and, it is thought, has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the Widow SHEWELL, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

To be SOLD, on Friday, the 22d of December, at the Dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Caln, Cheſter County,

SUNDRY Parcels of land, viz. No. 1. being the undivided half part of a brew and malt-houſe, which are built of ſtone, with a good cedar roof; it is one of the moſt convenienteſt for the buſineſs in the province, and in good credit and cuſtom; likewiſe a large two ſtory ſtone building, a lot of ground, with a ſpring thereon, which ſupplies the brewery, and ſome wood-land, not exceeding half a mile from the ſame. No. 2. A plantation, containing 110 acres of land, with a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good orchard and garden, about 8 or 9 acres of meadow, and more may be made, 50 acres cleared, the remainder good wood-land. No. 3. Being 5 ſmall lots, containing a quarter of an acre each, whereon is built a ſtone ſmith's ſhop, a new ſtore-houſe, with a cellar under it, about 15 apple trees thereon, chiefly vandeveers; likewiſe an extraordinary piece of meadow, containing two acres and an half, under good fence. No. 4. Containing 23 acres of good land, whereon is built a large ſquare log building, with four rooms on a floor, two fire places, a cellar under part of the houſe, a good pump at the door, a large pailed garden, and a ſmall orchard. The purchaſer may have wood-land, not exceeding half a mile from ſaid premiſes, 20 acres, if required. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, and continue until the whole be ſold, where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given for part of the purchaſe money, giving ſecurity, if required, by me JOHN HARTT.

N. B. The above lands and premiſes are all on and near the great provincial road, near the Waggon Tavern. §

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 26th ult. two convict ſervant men; the one named Michael Hayne, a taylor by trade, and a German born, about 32 years of age, ſlim made, thin viſage, dark complexion, black hair, has an old ſore on his head, a little above his temple; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and ſo much like a French Neutral, that he may well paſs for one; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth ſurtout coat, with mohair buttons, lapelled jacket, ſtriped red and white, half grogram, a pair of dark coloured broadcloth breeches, a good pair of ſhoes, grain outward, and many other things, ſuch as trowſers, ſhirts, handkerchiefs, and a good caſtor hat, with ſilk loops; the other named Nathaniel Powell, born in England, talks much on the weſt country dialect, about 30 years of age, ſlim made, thin viſage, dark complexion, black buſhy curled hair, and grows more than common down his face; he carried with him a blue broadcloth coat, with a ſmall cape, and mohair buttons, a pair of ſnuff coloured breeches, half worn, but they have many other things wth them; and as both are cunning crafty fellows, and the taylor can write, they may forge a paſs, and change their names and dreſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, if out of the province, and brought home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, or Ten Dollars for each or either of them; if ſecured in goal, and ſpeedy notice given, Six Dollars for each, or Twelve Dollars for both; if taken within the province, and brought home, Ten Dollars for each or either of them; if ſecured in priſon, and ſpeedy notice given, Five Dollars for either or each of them, paid by R. GRESHAM. tf.

N. B. They had a Muſket with them, marked J. Jenkins, on the Lock; and were ſeen the 27th of June, near Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

By Captain WATT, arrived at Boston in a short Passage from Bristol; and Captain M'CAUSLAND, arrived at New-York from Liverpool; we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

CAMP at HANTEPESEY, August 12.

ON the 31st of July Cahraman Bashaw came to meet the Vizir on his last Day's March to Han Tepesey. The Moment the Vizir saw him, he flew into a violent Passion, and ordered his Head to be cut off immediately. He defended himself for some Moments in retiring, but he was soon cut down; and his Selikhtar, or Sword-Bearer, seeing his Master in this Situation, drew a Pistol, with an Intention to kill the Vizir; but one of his Servants seeing the Motion of his Arm, stepped between, received the Ball in his Head, and dropped at the Vizir's Feet. The Selikhtar was soon cut to Pieces, and both their Heads were exposed under the Tent of the Criminals, with a long Label on that of the Bashaw, setting forth all his Crimes. This Bashaw commanded 2000 Albanians at the Action of Chotchyo, and returned with only One Hundred to the Camp.

Warsaw, Sept. 20. A Courier who arrived Yesterday from Kaminieck, brought Advice of two Actions between the Turks and Russians, the first of which happened in the Nigh between the second and third Instant. A Body of 8000 Ottoman Troops, composed of Janissaries and regular Cavalry, passed the Niester, over against Choczim, in order to attack the Russians, who were encamped, in separate Bodies, near the River; but Gen. Repnin attacked them vigorously with four Regiments, and obliged them to return in great Disorder. The Loss of the Turks is represented to be about 4000 Men, killed, wounded and drowned.

The second Action, which was much more sharp and important than the first, happened the 9th Instant. The Turks being disposed to return to the Charge, passed the Niester, over three Bridges, with a considerable Force.---Prince Gallitzin attacked them at seven in the Morning, but, contrary to their usual Custom, they made such an obstinate Resistance, that the Engagement lasted till towards Noon, when they suddenly retired in great Confusion. It is computed, from their first Appearance, that their Loss amounts to above 7000 killed, besides the wounded, and those who were lost in the River. That Army consisted of at least 60,000 Men. In the first Engagement, the Russians took from their Enemies 15 Pair of Colours; and, in the Second, a great Number of Cannon, and several Horse Tails. The Number of Prisoners is not yet known. A Courier is sent with this News to Vienna; and another to Berlin. The News of these two Engagements will throw the Confederates into great Consternation.

Vienna, Sept. 20. Orders are given to fill the Magazines, and to make the necessary Provisions for supplying an Army of 80,000 Men.

Petersburgh, Sept. 21. By Accounts from the Army under General Romanzow, the Corps he detached towards Bender and Oczakow, had plundered and set Fire to Dubassari, and had brought away 2000 Horses, and 1000 horned Cattle. Some Days after 3000 Cossacks surprized the Town of Gadschigassan, and set it on Fire, put all the Turks they found there to the Sword, and set at Liberty 64 Christians, who had been carried into Captivity by the Tartars. They took here 1000 black Cattle, 5000 Sheep, 300 Horses, and a great Quantity of Tents and Baggage. They afterwards plundered the Environs of Oczakow, and defeated a Body of Ottoman Troops, who lost 200 Men in the Action, besides eight Standards, a Number of Horses, and all their Baggage.

Berlin, October 3. A Courier is just arrived at Potzdam, from Warsaw, with the important News, that the new Grand Vizir being willing to undertake a capital Stroke, in order to make amends for the Negligence of his Predecessor, endeavoured to penetrate into Poland, in which Attempt, he was not only entirely vanquished by the Russians, but forced, by a Mutiny which was carried among the Janissaries, to retire to Bender, and abandon Choczim to the Enemy, who took Possession of it the 18th of September, with all the Artillery, Magazines, and Ammunition.

Toulon, Sept. 10. The Frigate la Fleche, commanded by the Chevalier d'Oppede, after cruizing some Time off Corsica, went to Tunis, in Company with the Frigate Atalante, to acquaint the Bey, that Corsica belonged to the Crown of France, and demanded the Restitution of some Corsican Vessels, which, though under French Colours, had been taken by the Corsairs of Tunis. The Chevalier d'Oppede not being able to obtain a satisfactory Answer from the Bey, is returned here, and has sent to Court for fresh Instructions. The Count de Marbeuf is just arrived from Corsica, and the Marquis de Monteynard is sent thither in his Room.

Hague, October 13. Advice is said to have been received of a fourth Battle between the Russians and the Turks, on the 20th of last Month. This is looked upon as decisive, having, it is said, cost the Turks upwards of 15,000 Men. If this News should prove true, the Porte will not be able to procure Peace at a very cheap Rate; as the Russians will certainly expect to be paid for the Expences they have been at.

Warsaw, Sept. 27. *A Courier, dispatched from Kaminiec on the* 20th *Instant, has brought the following important Advices. On the* 19th *Instant, very early in the Morning, a Body of* 12,000 *Turks,* 8000 *of which were Janissaries, and* 4000 *Horse, passed the Niester, over a Bridge, which was covered by a Battery of Cannon. About Noon the Water in that River rose so high, that it broke down the Bridge. Prince Gallitzin being informed of this, attacked the Enemy with so much Success, that only some Hundreds of the Turks saved themselves by swimming on Shore, the rest being killed, or taken Prisoners. The Russian Troops took upon this Occasion* 151 *Pair of Colours and Horses Tails, and two Generals Staffs; and soon after they took a Battery, belonging to the Enemy, of* 64 *Cannon, and* 14 *Mortars. The Loss of the Russians was but* 135 *killed, and* 600 *wounded. As soon as the Ottoman Army, which was on the other Side of the Niester, heard of the total Defeat of the Body of* 12000 *Men, the Turks expressed, by loud Cries, their Discontent against the Grand Vizir, and Indignation against the Confederates; then they abandoned the Fortress of Choczim, and made a precipitate Retreat towards Bender. In the mean time, the Russian Army passed the River in Pursuit of the Enemy, and General Prince Gallitzin immediately took Possession of Choczim, where be found* 143 *Pieces of large Cannon, and a Quantity of Balls, Bombs, and other Ammunition, together with some Hundreds of Turkish Women. The Number of Prisoners which the Russians had taken on the other Side of the Niester, at the Departure of the Courier, amounted to about* 6000 *Men, among whom were several Bashaws. A Report likewise prevailed in Kaminiec, that Count Potocki, and some other Confederates, were cut to Pieces by the Turks.*

All this News may be depended upon, as the Russian Ambassador, Prince Wolkinski, has already received Letters, dated from the Fortress of Choczim. Next Sunday is appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving for the repeated Victories over the Enemy.

Sept. 28. *The Victory gained by the Russians over the Turks the* 9th *Instant is confirmed. Prince Gallitzin, who commanded the former, has written to Prince Wolkinski, that the Turks, commanded by the new Grand Vizir, passed the Niester with great Dispatch; that their Cavalry attacked the Russians with great Vigour, but were repulsed, leaving* 6000 *killed on the Field of Battle, and that a considerable Number were drowned in repassing the River. This Action is probably the last of the present Campaign, as the Turks, on Account of the Devastation of Moldavia, will retire towards the Danube; especially as the Season is too far advanced for farther Operations. The same Reasons, particularly the first, will also prevent the Russians from crossing the Niester again.*

The Palatinate of Braclaw has been intirely ruined, in Consequence of the Incursions of the Tartars and Confederates, who, from the Commencement of the Campaign, have destroyed seven populous Towns, and a prodigious Number of Villages.

Cadiz, Sept. 12. *The English Man of War the Jersey, commanded by Commodore Spry, and the Carisfort and Otter Frigates, anchored in our Bay some Time ago, coming from the Mediterranean; the Swan, another English Man of War, came there likewise the* 27*th ult. and sailed again the* 31*st, with the Carisfort and Otter. It is said that these Ships are gone to cruize upon the Coast of Barbary, against the Sallee Rovers, who have plundered some English Ships.*

Leghorn, Sept. 18. *It is said that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will cede the State of Sienna to the Pope, in order to indemnify his Holiness for the Loss of Avignon and Venaissin; in Consideration of which, it is affirmed, the King of France will give up to his Holiness the Island of Corsica.*

LONDON.

Oct. 6. From the cordial Reception of the Corsican Chief by the Members of Administration, and from the distant Behaviour of the General to the Opposers of the Ministry (even those who were the forwardest in promoting the Subscription in Favour of the Corsicans) it is shrewdly suspected that the Surrender of Corsica was a Compact, or Point agreed on, *tripartite* (as the Lawyer says) between the Dukes de Choiseul and G-----n, and the *illustrious* General, to the late Appearance of the French Troops in that Island.

October 7. It is very extraordinary, that in the County of Middlesex, the Ministry could not procure more than 296 Freeholders to vote for their Candidate, and in the City, only 676 Liverymen polled for Sir Henry Bankes.

It is confidently said, that the Reply to a late Publication from the West, was manufactured in the Presence of, and under the immediate Inspection of, a certain Dowager.

The Viceroy of a neighbouring Kingdom has sent over Word, that unless his Power is enlarged, he shall not be able to carry a single Point the ensuing Winter; in Consequence of which, a Privy Counsellor has been sent over to him with ample Powers for that Purpose: For we are assured, that the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Shannon, and the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, have united their respective Forces to oppose Administration.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth to supply the Russian Fleet with any Assistance they may want, if they should appear in Sight of that Place.

Thursday Night the Coalheavers joined the Rioters in Spitalfields, and did incredible Damage to several of the Master Weavers, by destroying their Looms, and the Work in them.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp near Colar, Nov. 10.

"We have had several sharp Actions with the Enemy, but one at Malwangle lasted six Hours. We gave Way three Times, and rallied as often. At last we drove the Enemy off the Field, but with the Loss of many brave Officers. The Service here is very fatiguing, marching while the Heat of the Sun is insupportable, at Night Rains, which are so excessive heavy, that the standing Waters are like small Seas, an Enemy harrassing us on the March with a numerous Body of Horse, cutting off our Baggage, oftentimes marching without Tents, Cover, &c. for three Days. However, we bear it very chearfully, and hope soon to make Heyder Ally pay for all."

October 10. By authentic Advices now received, it is confirmed, that the Russians have gained a complete Victory over the Turks on the Banks of the Niester. The latter presuming on the Retreat of the Russians over the Niester, and some small Advantages gained over Detachments, threw Bridges over the River, and passed over to the Number of above eighty Thousand. The Russians, who were prepared to give them Battle, attacked them before they had Time to form advantageously, and after some warm Opposition routed them so entirely, that they fled, with great Precipitation, back over the Niester, and the Russians pursued them to the other Side of the River, following them over the same Bridges. The Number killed and driven into the River, is very great, and the Dispersion of the rest a still more considerable Check to their Designs. Though distinct Accounts of what the Russians have taken are not arrived, it is presumed, that the Turkish Field Artillery, Camp Equipages, and a very great Booty, will fall into their Hands.

By Letters just received from Constantinople there is Advice, that the Head of the Grand Visir, and of another principal Officer, had been just struck off before the Accounts came away from thence.

Letters from Vienna mention, as a Thing now out of all Manner of Doubt, that the Imperial Court and that of Berlin have agreed together, to take a direct and essential Part in the Affairs of Poland, in order to restore Tranquility to that unhappy Kingdom.

We hear, that several Interviews have lately passed between the Right Hon. the E--- of B--- and a certain Defaulter; and that it is not yet determined, whether the latter shall immediately set out for foreign Parts.

Such a Spirit of Freedom appears to be gathering in most of the Corporations of this Kingdom, that at their annual Election for new Officers, they seem determined to make Choice of those Gentlemen only, whose Conduct has proved them to be steady Friends to their Country.

At Half an Hour after Nine o'Clock Yesterday Morning, the Guards at Spitalfields were reinforced with 250 Men, from the third Regiment of Foot Guards.

This Day, a little before Twelve, the two Sheriffs, Messieurs Townsend and Sawbridge, attended by a very numerous Concourse of Citizens, met, pursuant to annual Custom, at Guildhall, in order to make a Return to the Court of Aldermen of two Persons, nominated by the Livery as proper to serve the Office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing Year, when they declared the Majority of Votes to be for Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Trecothick, and returned them to the Court accordingly. The Aldermen then withdrew to the Council Chamber, to consider of the Validity of this Return; when, after much Debate, which continued till about Five o'Clock, they determined in Favour of Mr. Beckford, by a Majority of Six.

The *Devonshire Petition* is very spirited, and contains the same Prayer with that from the County of York, *a Dissolution of the Parliament*. Among other Things, the Gentlemen of Devonshire say, "We presume, most gracious Sovereign, to add our Supplications to those of our Fellow-Subjects, that your Majesty would graciously attend to their Complaints. Permit not yourself, Sire, to be deluded by wicked and groundless Insinuations, that they proceed from Faction and Disaffection. We presume to assure your Majesty, that they flow from the purest Zeal for your Majesty's Honour and Safety, and are the Sentiments of the best Wishers to the Perpetuity of the Throne in your Majesty's Royal House, and the Privileges of the Subject, so inseparably connected with your Majesty's Right to the Crown. We acknowledge with them, your Majesty's parental Regard to the Welfare of your Subjects. We with Anguish lament, that the Fruits of so many Royal Virtues should be blasted with evil and pernicious Counsels. We were willing to spare your Royal Breast the Pain it must necessarily feel from the repeated Cries and Complaints of your Subjects, waiting with Patience, and in Silence, for the most desirable of all constitutional Remedies, the Interposition of a free and uninfluenced Parliament. But we can no longer entertain such Hopes of Redress, as by the Arts and Practices of your Majesty's Servants, an undue and dangerous Ascendancy has been gained over the House of Commons; and they have been prevailed upon to reject the Choice of a Member, not ineligible by the Laws of this Kingdom, and to declare another duly elected, tho' confessedly with the Minority of Votes, whereby a great and populous County is deprived of its Privilege of Representation, and the fundamental Relation between the Elector and Elected is totally cancelled and destroyed. This Precedent, so subversive of the first of all our Privileges, the Right of electing our own Representatives in Parliament, extinguishes all our Hopes of parliamentary Redress. In all Humility, therefore, we supplicate your Majesty," &c.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 7.

"We have two Russian Men of War at Spithead; one of them is a large 74 Gun Ship. Several of the Officers have been on Shore; they are really clever sightly Men, conducting themselves with an easy and genteel Politeness. The Account they give of their Fleet is, that they were separated from them in the North Sea, by a hard Gale of Wind; that they consist of 14 Sail of the Line, and upwards of 20 Sail of Transports; that they expect them up here, and we have been informed that they have been lately seen off North Yarmouth.

"Early on Saturday Morning sailed his Majesty's Frigate Aurora, with the Supervisors, bound to the East-Indies."

Oct. 11. The Aspersions cast on the celebrated Paoli (says a Correspondent) are as cruel as they are false: Is he less worthy because he has not visited the popular Prisoner, the Female Historian, and the patriotic Alderman?---It was evidently his Intention; but as he is patronized by Government, he must, while under their Protection, entirely adopt the Mode of Conduct offered for his Observance.

October 12. After Mr. Beckford had made several Apologies for his Inability to serve the Office of Lord Mayor from his Age and Infirmity, the Livery still persisted in their Entreaties to him to accept of it, and it was echoed from every Side of the Hall, *Mr. Beckford, assist to save your Country.*

Oct. 13. The Debates on Tuesday, in the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, concerning the Person to be made Choice of by them for Lord Mayor, lasted upwards of four Hours. About Five o'Clock they came upon the Hustings, when the Recorder declared Mr. Alderman Beckford duly elected; but at the same Time informed the Livery, that Mr. Beckford not thinking himself compellable to take upon him the Office, and on Account of his Age and Infirmities, not being able to go through the Fatigues thereof, had refused to serve it. This was not satisfactory to the Livery, and the general Cry was, "Beckford." Mr. Beckford then addressed himself to the Livery, and owned his having refused to serve, but not in the Words delivered by the Recorder. Great Confusion hereupon ensued; the Lord Mayor said, that it was the Sense of the Court of Aldermen, that what Mr. Recorder had said, was the Purport of Mr. Beckford's Refusal; in this Mr. Beckford agreed, and owned that the Emphasis laid by the Recorder on particular Words, had made him misunderstand what had been delivered, and asked the Recorder's Pardon; after which he expatiated on the Insufficiency of Bye-laws, and compared it to the Act of Parliament made in the Reign of Henry VIII. respecting the Colonies. He concluded with declaring his Willingness, at the Risque of his Life, to serve them at all Times, and on all Occasions; but again repeated his Inability of going through so weighty an Office as Chief Magistrate. This was not sufficient, and the general Cry again was, "None but Beckford." The Common Cryer was now going to adjourn the Common Hall, but was prevented by the Livery. Mr. Beckford being greatly fatigued, now retired, and Mr. Sheriff Townsend informed the Livery, that as the Decision must be left to the Court of the Common Council, he doubted not but they would prevail upon Mr. Beckford to serve the Office.

In the Course of Mr. Beckford's Speech to the Livery, he observed, "That our Day of Slavery was but very little distant, if "the present Mode of Trick and Law Chicane was tamely submitted to by the People; that our Liberties were at an "End, if the Rights of the Nation depended upon every old unheard of Statute, and new Law-Quirks, produced by Ministers, "and ministerial prostituted Law Officers."

This Day the Sheriffs, accompanied by 14 *other Gentlemen of the Livery, waited on Mr. Alderman Beckford, at his House, in Soho-Square, to request his Answer, whether he would oblige the Livery, by accepting of the Office of Lord-Mayor, to which they had so almost unanimously elected him; when, after expressing his high Sense, and grateful Acknowledgments to the Livery, for their singular Favours, he told them, "That, to oblige the Livery, he would sacrifice his Ease, Health, Spirits, Fortune, and every Thing else; and accordingly accepted of the Office; and hoped his Brethren the Aldermen would indulge him in the Manner they did before, that he might have some Time also to attend his Duty in Parliament; That he would go down to Fonthill for about ten Days, and then would come to Town, and devote himself wholly to the Service of his Fellow Citizens, both in Parliament, and in the City.*

Mr. BECKFORD's Leter to the LORD MAYOR.

My Lord Mayor, Soho-Square, Oct. 12, 1769.

"I cannot resist the importunate Request of my Fellow Citizens; their Desires have overcome Resolutions that I once thought were fixed and determined.

"The feeble Efforts of a worn-out Man to serve them, can never answer their sanguine Expectations.

"I will do my best, and will sacrifice Ease and Retirement, the chief Comforts of Old Age, to their Wishes; I will accept the Office of Lord Mayor.

"I shall hope for the Assistance of your Lordship, and my Brethren of the Court of Aldermen; the Advantage and good Effects of their Advice, were experienced on many Occasions in my late Mayoralty, by your Lordship's

Most obedient and faithful,

WILL. BECKFORD."

After the Business, relating to the Election of a Lord-Mayor, was over at Guild-hall on Tuesday Evening, Mr. Lovell came forward, and proposed to the Livery the following Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, viz.

At the Guild-hall, London, October 10, 1769.

At a Meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled,

Resolved, *That the Lord-Mayor be asked, if his Lordship hath received any Answer to the Petition of the Livery of London to his Majesty, which prayed for the Redress of various Grievances, the Removal of evil Counsellors, and the Dissolution of the present Parliament.*

Resolved, *That the Lord-Mayor be called upon to produce the Letter which his Lordship received from Lord Holland, dated Holland-House, Kensington, July the* 9*th,* 1769.

Resolved, *That Lord Holland was the Paymaster whom we, the Livery of London, in our late Petition to the Throne for the Redress of Grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions.*

Resolved, *That it is the Duty of our Representatives to obtain, if possible, an honest and proper parliamentary Enquiry into the Conduct and Accounts of Henry Lord Holland.*

And, when it shall appear on such Enquiry, that Henry Lord Holland has, by unnecessary Delays, detained the public Money for Years in his Hands, and appropriated the Interest thereof to his own Use, and has also, by various Pretences, obtained repeated Impediments to public Justice, and, by various Misrepresentations, induced our Sovereign to stay the legal Proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that Respect that is due to his Majesty, and introduce a Power superior to that of Law, the Use and Disuse of which creates the Distinction between Monarchy and Tyranny;

Resolved, *That then it will become, in the highest Degree, the Duty of our Representatives in Parliament, to endeavour that Henry Lord Holland be* IMPEACHED, *that he may be an Example to all future Ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the public Treasure, and sport with the Rights of a free People.*

Resolved, *That these Resolutions be entered by the Town Clerk in the Record Books of this City, as Part of the Proceedings of the Livery, at the Election of a Lord-Mayor of this City for the Year* 1770; *and that a Copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Sheriffs, be delivered to each of our Representatives in Parliament.*

The Lord-Mayor, in his Answer to the Question of the Livery, acknowledged the Receipt of a Letter from Lord Holland, and that the Copy which appeared in the Papers was a true One; but said, he left it to Lord Holland, to justify himself for having published his Answer; and to reconcile it, if he could, with the Character of a Gentleman.

We hear that Mr. Alderman Beckford is in the Sixty-first Year of his Age.

It is confidently said, that Application will be made to the Court of King's Bench, on the first Day of Term, for a Mandamus, to stay the swearing in of Mr. Alderman Beckford as Lord-Mayor; in Consequence of which the present Lord-Mayor must continue in his Office, till the Matter in Dispute, with Regard to Mr. Beckford, is settled.

On Sunday, the 8th Instant, Lord Holland went through Canterbury, and on Monday embarked at Dover, on his Passage to France.

A Friend to Justice says, to see the Defaulter of Millions, the Defrauder of the poor Soldier, the Plunderer of the public Treasure, the Undermiser of his Country, go off unpunished, after having had Honours heaped upon him, during the Course of his unfaithful Services, as if, like Manilus, he had saved the Capitol, or like another Scipio, drawn Hannibal from our Gates, and subdued a Rival Carthage, is an Event of which no History can furnish an Example.

It is reported, that a supposed Defaulter has actually remitted near Three Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, to be deposited in some of the principal foreign Banks in Europe.

It is said that M. Francoise, the French Resident, has not made any Complaint to our Ministry, on Account of a late Affair that happened between a King's Sloop, and a small French Man of War, in the Downs; but, on the contrary, condemns the commanding Officer for his Misconduct, in not complying with the Rules and Orders that are always observed on such Occasions.

We are assured that the following Accounts, relating to the Russian Fleet, may be depended on.

Yesterday Sevennight the first Division of the Russian Fleet, consisting of ten Ships, arrived in four Days from the Scaw, off the Spurnhead, when the Commissaries sent an Express to the Russian Minister, and went on board the Admiral's Ship; Lieutenant Dugdale, with 13 Pilots, also went on board, to steer them up to Hull. Commodore Elphinston is expected with the second Division every Hour.

On Munday Morning, about four o' Clock, the Russian Ambassador set out from Soho, for Hull, in order to go on board the Russian Fleet in that Harbour.

A Letter from York, dated October 10, says, "We are informed, that so great is the Spirit of the Freeholders in most Parts of this County, for the Support of the Rights of the Electors of Great-Britain in general, that they strive who shall be the foremost to sign the Petition to be presented to his Majesty on that Subject.---By the best Accounts that have been received, there are 5000 who have already signed it; amongst whom, we are assured, that no less than 14 are Members of Parliament."

The Augmentation of Troops on the Irish Establishment, which it is thought will meet with a warm Opposition, is to amount to 3000.

As there seems a Probability in England, it is supposed that the Ministry have, under a different Colour, proposed an Augmentation in a neighbouring Kingdom, from whence they may be soon transported, in case of an Emergency.

Letters from the Hague say, that a few Days since, in Consequence of an Order issued for that Purpose, a thorough Review was made of all the Men of War now laid up at Amsterdam, Helvoetsluys, Flushing, Tervier, Horn, and Harlingen, most of which were in a perishable Condition, and Orders were given for them to be broke up, and the Remainder immediately to undergo the necessary Repairs.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 6.

"We are assured that the Baron de Breteuil, Ambassador from France, in a Conference which he lately had with the States General, intimated to their High Mightinesses, that having heard a Report that they intended to make a considerable Augmentation in their Troops, he could not help expressing his Surprize at such a Step, especially in a Time of Peace, in which they could have nothing to apprehend from any Quarter, and at all Events might depend upon the Assistance of the Court of France, which was ready to furnish them with any Number of Troops they might have Occasion for; that therefore, if they should manifest any Intention of increasing their Troops, it could not but give Umbrage to the King his Master, and lay the Foundation of Mistrust between the two Powers, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Exon, October 6.

"This Day the County Meeting came on, when Dr. Musgrave produced a Petition, which was read aloud by Major Putt, of the Eastern Battalion of Militia, and was universally approved of. Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Recorder of this City, spoke for near an Hour, in the most spirited and Roman like Manner, and was seconded by Dr. Musgrave. Lord Lisburn, and Mr. Spooner, attended, and having opposed the Petition, were answered alternately by the Serjeant and Doctor. After the Petition was approved of, together with some spirited Instructions to the Knights of the Shire, Lord L------ went out at the Back Door, to avoid the Populace; but being discovered, was pursued, hissed, and hooted at, from the Castle to the House he took Refuge in. ----- Spooner, Esq; was served in the same Manner. Counsellor Short spoke unpopularly, and was hissed and silenced. John Parker, Esq; our Knight of the Shire, behaved exceeding well on this Occasion, by stepping forward, and offering his Services, to present the Petition to his Majesty, in which he was seconded by a worthy Sheriff, Sir Thomas Ackland, and Sir John Rogers, Bart. Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a Motion, that the Thanks of this County be presented to the worthy Freeholders of Middlesex, for their steady Attachment to the Cause of Liberty, which was unanimously assented to, and the same is ordered to be advertised, under the Name of the Sheriff.

"The Petition is now signing, and it is thought some thousand Names will be to it by Eleven o' Clock this Evening. It is computed there were at least 3000 Freeholders assembled."

A Letter from Lincolnshire, dated October 3, mentions, that the Freeholders of that County are to meet soon, to consider of a Petition.

A Letter from Derby, dated October 3, says, "At a numerous Meeting of Gentlemen and Freeholders, a Petition for this County and Town was signed at Chesterfield Yesterday; and I am told that the Petition will be at Derby To-morrow."

Yesterday, after the Supporters of the Bill of Rights had dined at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, the Committee of Correspondence and Contributions made their Report of the Transactions that occured since the Recess of that Society.

So extensive is the present fashionable Rage for foreign Servants, that we are informed, out of 150 Domestics and Officers of a certain Nobleman, not more than 20 are Natives of this Country.

Various are the Reports at the Cocoa-Tree, and the Smyrna, concerning a *Coalition*-----but Foote says, they will all unite in one Point, *fleecing the People*.

It is talked of abroad, that the Premier hath advised a Great Personage to send for the E--- of C-----m, to ask his Opinion with respect to some of the Petitions, and also to request his Assistance in some Part of the Ministry.

The above Circumstance is said to be done with a Design to accomplish a Separation between the Three Brothers; but, we hear, they are determined firmly to unite in the ensuing Session.

It is said, the Rev. Mr. Horne, Minister of New-Brentford, will be appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Elect for the Year ensuing.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

Mr. Alderman TOWNSEND in the Chair,

At a General Meeting, October 10.

THE Conduct of SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Esq; having been brought into Question, and he having informed this Society, that an Information is intended to be moved for against him:

Resolved, That if the said Mr. Vaughan does not fully justify himself, either on a Trial, or by Publication, if no Trial be had next Term, the Society will then proceed to an Examination of his public Conduct, and determine accordingly, and that this Resolution be published.

That the next Meeting be on Tuesday, the 24th Instant.

JOHN TREVANION, Esq; in the Chair.

MORRIS, Sec.

Wednesday Sir Edward Hawke had the Honour of having a long Conference with his Majesty, said to be on Account of several Dispatches arriving at the Admiralty, with an Account of the Russian Fleet being arrived on the Coast.

It is said, that the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Hertford, and General Conway, had the Honour of a Conference for two Hours with his Majesty Yesterday.

They write from Hull, that a Number of British Sailors have entered on board the Russian Men of War lately arrived in the Humber.

It is said, the Russian Fleet have Orders to rendezvous in the Bay of Gibraltar, previous to their Voyage up the Levant.

By a private Letter from Madrid we are informed, that the frequent Return of Couriers between that Court and Versailles gives Rise to Conjectures, that Matters of great Importance are on the Tapis.

We are credibly informed, that the present Disturbances in North-America have actually sunk the Price of Plantations in several of the Colonies 20 per Cent. nor can Purchasers, but with great Difficulty, at that Price be obtained.

A Ropemaker in Rotherhithe, who used annually to export Cordage, to the Value of 5000 l. Sterling, to North-America, has not, for the last two Yerrs, sent thither to the Amount of 500 l. and there is Reason to fear this Branch of Trade, among many others, will be irrecoverably lost to Great-Britain.

Oct. 14. It is reported that the second Petition of the Livery of London will be presented to his Majesty the Week after next, by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and the rest of the Gentlemen who went up with the last, together with several others who have since become Members of the Bill of Rights.

We hear that a Motion will be made on Tuesday Sennight in the Court of Aldermen, relative to John Wilkes, Esq; which, it is imagined, will occasion warm Debates there, and is of such a Nature, as will astonish the Public in general when made known.

The King of the two Sicilies has marched a Corps of 4000 Infantry, and 600 Horse into the Ecclesiastical State, in order to obviate any ill Effects which might arise from reforming the Society of Jesuits.

We hear that the Earl of Harcourt will go again Ambassador to the Court of France, and is to set out some Time this Month for Paris.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, Minister to the Republic of Venice, whence he a few Days since arrived, has brought Advices, which it is said will produce very salutary Effects to this Kingdom.

In Consequence of a Dispatch sent on Monday last from the Admiralty Office, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of War at Plymouth is expected in Town on Tuesday next.

In Consequence of a Report made to his Majesty a few Days since by General Conway, of the Condition of the different Forts in Scotland, and Ireland, we hear they will all shortly undergo the necessary Repairs, and the Number of Men stationed at each be augmented.

We are informed, that the King of France has given Orders to the Commissioners of his Dock-Yard at Brest, to build six Bomb Vessels with the utmost Expedition.

A great Number of Half-pay Naval Lieutenants have, in Consequence of Leave granted them by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, applied to the Russian Ambassador for, and obtained Appointments in the Russian Fleet.

It is still confidently said, that the Election of the Lord Mayor will be set aside by the Court of King's-Bench, previous to the 9th of November. Term begins on the Sixth.

Several Betts are already made on the Return of L---H-----d to this Kingdom; the Odds are, that he never visits it again.

And it is now currently reported, that another N---n, who hath lately been the Subject of a popular Writer, will soon set out for the South of France.

It is very confidently asserted, that General Paoli has got a Pension settled upon him by the Government, of One Thousand Pounds per Ann.

Thursday General Paoli, accompanied by several Gentlemen, set out for Portsmouth to view the Dock-Yards, and so forth.

Some Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Dey of Algiers had ordered out all his Corsairs, to cruize against the French Trade in the Mediterranean.

By Letters from Genoa, we hear, that the Algerine Corsairs have lately plundered several French Vessels, and have treated the People belonging to them with great Inhumanity.

They write from Brest, that some very important Advices had just been received from Cape Francois, in the Island of Hispaniola, which were sent by Express to Court.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 12.

"The Remainder of the Russian Fleet is not yet arrived here, but is daily expected. We hear that they are in Yarmouth Road.

October 16. It is confidently asserted that many material Alterations, both in the Measures and Members of Administration, are now upon the Carpet, though they will not be promulgated until the Meeting of the Parliament.

A certain American Governor lately come over, to tell his Tale himself as he pleases, has been presented to the King, and most graciously received. Surely his Majesty knew not that this Governor is sorely complained against by the People to which he was appointed to be his Majesty's *Vice Father*. Had his Majesty known this, he certainly would not have been admitted to the Royal Presence; much less could he have been graciously greeted, till he had purged himself of all Matters laid to his Charge.

The Consequences of Dr. Musgrave's Address are now variously talked of; however it is not to be doubted, *if he holds fast his Integrity*, but the Nation, into whose Service he has enlisted himself, will strenuously support him against every Attack that may be made on him by those whom he has pointed out as Traitors to their Country.

October 17. We are advised by Letters from Leghorn, that there are no less than 36 Tunisian Corsairs now at Sea, and that the Bey himself is making a Cruize with some Half Gallies.

The Algerines have also 18 large Ships now at Sea.

They write from the Hague, that the States-General had come to a Resolution to augment the Land Forces of the Republic to 90 Battalions, and 70 Squadrons.

It is said, there is expected in the first Packet from Germany, News that all Europe will shortly be engaged in a War, so that the M-----y are not a little elated, as it will, in a great Measure, abate the Enquiry about domestic Affairs.

It is said, the Earl of Bute will set out To-morrow for France.

A Report prevails at the West End of the Town, that the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is upon the Eve of being vacated.

Saturday morning his Excellency the Russian Ambassador had a long Conference with both the Secretaries of State, on the Subject of Advices received on Friday from Petersburgh. Immediately after which, his Excellency sent an Express to Portsmouth, to the Commanders of the Russian Men of War there.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Salletine Corsair, of thirty Guns, had taken a rich French Guineaman, near Cape Finisterre, and carried her into Fedal.

A Gentleman just arrived from Nottingham, informs us, that the Petition now preparing at that Place, sets forth in a very striking Manner, the Necessity of d------g the present P-------t.

The Lancaster Man of War, Captain Gilson, from Virginia, is arrived at Portsmouth.

Gloucester, Oct. 16. Sir William Draper, K. B. has taken his Passage in the Brice, Captain Muir, of Bristol, for Charles-Town, South-Carolina, which will sail in about three Weeks Time.

BOSTON, December 4.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON.

"The grand Object of People here, at present, is the Right of Election, which they are determined to pursue firmly and regularly, without much Noise or Tumult, by petitioning, till they are thoroughly convinced, that they can have no Relief that Way, after which, be assured, some Step will be taken, which will certainly produce the desired Effect."

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

The Reverend Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD is arrived at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1769.

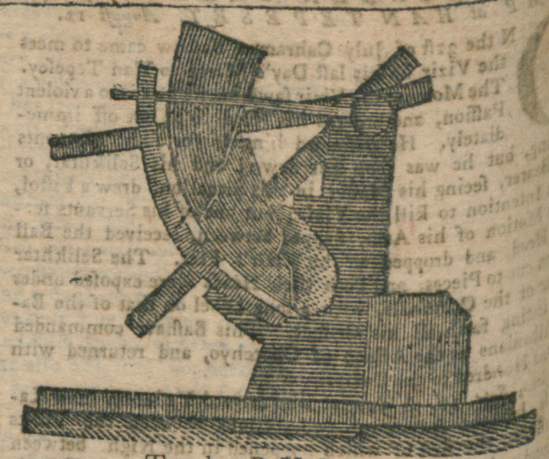
BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and general Assortment of superfine, fine, middling, and coarse, to be sold by ELLIS LEWIS.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1769.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. William Symonds, of this City, Merchant, deceased, are hereby desired to take Notice, That unless they settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber, within six Weeks from the Date hereof, they will absolutely be put into an Attorney's Hands, without any Respect of Persons.

T.b.c. MARY SYMONDS, Executrix.



To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS THOMAS MARSHALL, of the township of Darby, two miles and a half from Darby town, 3 miles from the corporation ferry, and about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, has a compleat Fulling-Mill and all the works in good order for carrying on the fulling business in the neatest manner; also a London frame for dressing camblets, camblettees, silks and grograms, in the best manner, having experienced the abovesaid business upwards of 30 years, and now being strong handed, suitable to carry on the abovesaid branches of business; all those that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served with care and dispatch, and on the lowest terms.

N. B. CLOTHS, and the abovesaid stuffs, are received by EMANUEL JOSIAH, Merchant, at the corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the London Coffee-House; also, at THOMAS BISPHAM'S, at the New Ferry-House, Arch-street wharff, Philadelphia, at which places attendance will be given once a week. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

August 4, 1769.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Donegall, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN ROBESON, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fresh complexion, red hair, and commonly wears it tied behind, and cued; had on, when he went away, a blue and trowsers, a linen jacket, with 4 rows of buttons on the breast, and a pair of old shoes; he is a good scholar, and perhaps may pass for a Doctor. There went off with him, a Negroe man, named NED, well set, and strong, but not very tall, aged about 28 years, born in the Jerseys, speaks very good English, and can read and write, of a down look, and thick lips; had on, when he went away, a coarse shirt and trowsers, a blue bound round the edge, and a hood worked in it; he may be taken for a Mulattoe, by his colour, and probably both may have provided other clothes. Likewise ran away in company with them, a likely Negroe man, belonging to Joseph Chambers, in York town, named JAMES JONES, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, slim made, born in this country, and has a good countenance; he took with him a blue broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket and breeches, a pair of leather ditto, two pair of coarse trowsers, a pair of pumps, with silver buckles, a pair of strong shoes, a blanket, and a gun, with a split in the stock, near the butt. It is likely they may have forged passes, as the white man writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have SIX POUNDS reward for the three, or Forty Shillings for either, if taken separate, and reasonable charges, paid by us, ALEXANDER LOWREY, JOSEPH CHAMBERS. T.b.c. 3M.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD low for cash, by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-street, the fifth door above Market-street,

BROADCLOTHS, halfthicks, linceys, spotted furskins, red long ells, carpeting, calimancoes, cambletts, muslins, allopeens, everlastings, damasks, grogram, saggathies, bombagons, thicksets, Bengalls, calicoes, striped persians, chintz coloured, plain ditto, China and English taffeties, silk damasks, Irish linens, Russia and Irish sheetings, yard wide and 7-eighths, cotton and linen checks, yard and 3-eighths ditto, 3-qr. ditto, dowlases, princes linen, ozenbrigs, table cloths, a variety of flaming handkerchiefs, cotton romals, silk ditto, spotted bandanoes, flowered ditto, white Barcelona handkerchiefs, cotton velvets, hair plush, cotton velvet shapes, wrought nankeen ditto, worsted knit ditto, a large assortment of ribbons, ferrets, sewing silks, coloured threads, white and brown ditto, Scotch and Nuns ditto, bobbins and tapes, mohair, silk and hair, scarf, twist and horse hair buttons, white and yellow metal ditto, lacquered and double gilt ditto, horn ditto, mens and womens horse whips, chaise whips, whip lashes, writing paper, sealing wax, ink powder, receipt books, pocket-books, temple spectacles, fruit bladders, ditto in bottles, black, blue, green, buff, scarlet & cloth coloured mohair, silk and hair best scarf twist, cords, broad and narrow worsted bindings, galloon and stay cord, bed lace, nonsuch pretties, pins, common needles, Whitechapel and square ditto, darning and looping ditto, knitting needles, Kerby perch hooks, rock ditto, fishing rods, ditto reels, ivory and horn combs, ditto in cases, best HV double wormed gimblets, common ditto, sadlery, brass cocks, candlesticks, snuff boxes, brass ink pots, leather ditto, curtain rings, key ditto, scissars, locks and hinges, escutcheons, wood screws, tenter hooks, steel and brass thimbles, Pinchbeck ditto, stay hooks, white & yellow metal sleeve buttons, glass set ditto, Pinchbeck gilt ditto, silver watches, silvered watch chains, steel and Pinchbeck ditto, steel watch keys, seals, pistol capt penknives, cutteaus, Barlow penknives, seal end ditto, razors, shoemakers knives, table knives and forks, pocket ditto, hand-saw files, carpenters and shoemakers hammers, pincers, nippers, tacks and awl blades, Indian ditto, sad-irons, box-irons, chimney tile, brass wire, boxes of tin plates, pidgeon shot, duck and swan ditto, best oil flints, window glass, steel, white metal and brass shoe buckles, buckle chapes, stock buckles, scythes and sickles, hoes and axes, brass kettles, warming pans, coffee pots, pewter, tin ware, japanned; French indigo, red chalk, brimstone, black lead, vermillion, stone ware, delf ware, lanthorns, foot rules, joint yards, bottled port and claret, old Madeira wines, &c. &c. &c. Tbc. 2 M.

ABRAHAM SHELLEY,

Thread-maker, in Lombard-street, the third door above the New Market,

CONTINUES to make and sell, for ready money, all sorts of fine taylor's thread, housewife and stocking ditto, and will engage them superior to what is imported from Europe, in strength, evenness, fineness, and cheapness; and as it will be a means of employing a great many poor people, who at this time want it, he hopes the merchants and shopkeepers in this city, and towns adjacent, will encourage him, by favouring him with their custom, which he will always endeavour to merit. If he meets with proper encouragement, he can make all sorts of white threads, suitable for the finest cambrick, and make them up either in the English, Scotch, Irish, or Dutch methods.

N. B. He buys good light half spangle linen yarn, and good well swingled flax; also gives one well hackled flax to good spinners, for which he gives ready money. ¶ 5. Tbctf.

Best possible image.

December 21, 1769. NUMB. 2139.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The following ADDRESS is inſerted by Deſire.

To his Excellency JOHN BYRON, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Iſland of Newfoundland, Labradore, &c. &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Merchants, Traders, and Adventurers, of St. John's, in the ſaid Iſland.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, the Merchants, Traders, Adventurers and Inhabitants of this Place, in Behalf of ourſelves, and others, embrace this early Opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on your Appointment to this Government, and your ſafe Arrival.

His Majeſty's gracious Appointment of your Excellency to preſide over us, gives us great Expectations, from your general Knowledge of the World, and your humane Diſpoſition, that we ſhall feel the happy Effects of it; and we humbly beg Leave to lay before you our Grievances.

Firſt, we too frequently are diſtreſſed in our Trade, as many bad Principles are imbibed from following the Opinions of thoſe who have no Knowledge of it, and treading cloſe in the Footſteps of their Predeceſſors; and we are ſorry to ſay, our late Governors had ſo crampt and diſcouraged it, that in a few Years, had they preſided, a conſiderable leſs Number of Boats would have been kept, and conſequently a Loſs to the grand Point in View, *a Nurſery for Seamen*; by encouraging Servants to receive their whole Pay, when very frequently they did not merit one third Part of it, either by their Indolence and Neglect, or too often from their Incapacity of performing the Duty they engaged for, to the total Ruin of the induſtrious Fiſherman; it being impoſſible any Amends can be made a Maſter for his Servant's Neglect (ſuppoſing he forfeited treble his Wages) at ſome particular Seaſons; as in the Caplin Shoal, or at a Time when there is great Plenty of Fiſh. We humbly conceive, that in all Trades or Occupations, when a Perſon covenants for any particular Branch of Buſineſs he is not capable of performing, common Law, and ſtrict Juſtice, will mulct that Perſon; which we very frequently recommended to your Predeceſſor; and that the ſaid Mulct (were the Perſon employing ſuch Servant, in Circumſtances to afford it) ſhould be given for building Goals, repairing or building Churches, mending the Highways, or any public Purpoſe.

Our Trade has likewiſe ſuffered very much, from the great Number of Families tranſported, by what Authority we cannot pretend to ſay; but, we are very confident, by no Law yet exiſting; which has been of infinite Diſadvantage to the Fiſhery, as well as in taking off the Manufactures of our Mother Country; it being very certain near double the Quantity is conſumed by reſiding here; and the greater the Number of Inhabitants, agreeable to the Preamble of the Act of Parliament for encouraging People to ſettle in his Majeſty's Colonies, the more beneficial. Certainly Nuiſances to the Fiſhery, or Perſons convicted of Capital Crimes, or Offenders of the Law, ſhould be tranſported, which we pointed out at the Requeſt of our late Governor. The Inhabitants of this Country are all of great Utility; from the Child of five Years old, to the Man and Woman of Ninety, all are employed in the Fiſhery, who make Rooms for curing the Fiſh, with great Labour and Induſtry, and by Degrees bring them to Perfection, which would otherwiſe remain in their wild State. The Uſe of thoſe People will clearly appear in ſeveral Reſpects; 1ſt, From the great Conſumption of the Manufactures of our Mother Country. 2dly, In providing the Neceſſaries for building Boats, Flakes, Stages, &c. for thoſe who go out and home, whoſe Fiſhery would be much retarded, as they continually want Supplies. 3dly, In the grand Point of employing a great Number of Ships to tranſport the Fiſh by them caught, which is very conſiderable, and of Conſequence employing the greater Number of Seamen; all which we look upon in a ſerious Light, and think ought to meet with all proper Encouragement. One Objection has been generally ſtarted upon this Occaſion, that the intention of raiſing Seamen is not complied with by leaving them here. To which we reply, that thoſe Men we call Shore-men for the Fiſhery, may be tranſported for Half a Century, and in the End be no better Seamen than the firſt Day, as they ſeldom go upon Deck.

Another diſtreſſing Circumſtance attending our Trade is, the Number of unlicenced houſes, that ſupply our Men with every Neceſſary; but particularly thoſe pernicious Liquors, Spirits, to the great Detriment of the Maſters; as likewiſe taking from them the Benefit every Maſter is entitled to, from his Servant's Supplies.

There is alſo one more Evil we would, with Submiſſion, beg Leave to recommend to your Excellency for Redreſs; by interpoſing in our Behalf with the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or their Superiors, for a better Regulation in the Cuſtom-Houſe Hours, as thoſe we are now confined to, are not ſufficient for the Entry of more than two or three Ships in a Day, and this Trade will admit of no Delay, but the utmoſt Diligence and Attention is required.

Laſtly, we humbly conceive that no Reſtriction can be given to any Freeman in his Majeſty's Dominions; that all and every of them have, at all Times, an indubitable Right to tranſport themſelves at Pleaſure, provided they are clear of all Incumbrances, Debts, &c. as are likewiſe all Merchants and Adventurers, trading to this Iſland, who can by no Law be prevented carrying on their legal Trade at any Seaſon of the Year; which, by your Excellency's Order, lately affixed at the public Houſes of Reſort, is confined, or intended to confine American Veſſels to the firſt of November, for their Departure. This, we apprehend, with Submiſſion to your Excellency, is deſtroying that Liberty which every Merchant, or Adventurer, is entitled to from every known Law, and muſt of itſelf prove abortive; as there have been many Inſtances, and will, no Doubt, be again, of Veſſels arriving in December, and we imagine your Excellency will not leave Orders, that they ſhall not return. We would not be underſtood to mean, that Fiſhermen ſhould depart this Iſland for New-England, to diſtreſs the Trade; neither are we apprehenſive that any ſuch will be deſirous of going, as their Wages are conſiderably higher here than there.

From the good Opinin we entertain of your Excellency's Abilities in Government, we have Reaſon to expect you will exert yourſelf for the Promotion of Trade, and in particular for the Fiſhery, as much as lies in your Power, which will redound to your Honour, and be beneficial to a Number of induſtrious People.

Signed by a Number of Merchants and Inhabitants.

St. John's, Newfoundland, July 28, 1769.

To which Addreſs his Excellency was pleaſed, very politely to reply, "That he was very glad we had preſented it, as it pointed out to him what he thought juſt, and what was very ſtriking to him; for, being a New-comer amongſt us, he could not poſſibly be ſo good a Judge of our Grievances, as by this Repreſentation; and ſhould take every Method in his Power to relieve us."

In Conſequence of the above Addreſs, the Cuſtom-Houſe Hours were immediately fixed to the Satisfaction of the Trade.

Sunday laſt the Ship Philadelphia, Captain MALCOM, *arrived here from Cork, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 4.

LAST Week Halil Beg, Deputy Kehaia Beg, was made Buyuch Imrohor, and the Chief Cuſtomer was made Kehaia Beg. The depoſed Prince of Moldavia, and the depoſed Drugoman of the Porte, were brought hither on Thurſday Evening, and put into the Priſon of the Boſtangi Bacha.------The Plague is at preſent more violent here than it has been for ſome Years paſt.

Warſaw, Sept. 27. We learn from the Ukraine, that ſome Detachments of Ruſſian and Poliſh Troops have obliged the Haidamacks to return to their Duty, after having committed many Outrages; and that General Stephowſki, arriving with a Corps of the Troops of the Crown, had reſtored Peace throughout that Province. We alſo learn, that this General has ordered ſeveral Greek Prieſts to be taken up, ſome of whom have been put to Death, for exciting the Haidamacks to revolt, and commit many Cruelties.

The Ottoman Army ſeems to be ſtruck with ſuch a Pannic from the repeated Succeſſes of the Ruſſians, and their Loſs of Choczim, that it is generally believed, they will not attempt to make a Stand near Bender, but that they will retire beyond the Danube into Winter-quarters. It is at leaſt certain, that they will not dare enter again into Moldavia, as this Province is not only entirely laid waſte, but the Fortreſs of Choczim, a Place of ſuch great Importance, as well from its Strength as its Situation, is now in the Hands of the Ruſſians.

Leghorn, Sept. 22. The Artillery of Baſtia has lately been tranſported to Genoa, in Conſequence of a Treaty concluded between France and that Republic.

Liſbon, Sept. 5. The Corregidore of that Part of the City called Adaluz, his Regiſter, and 4 other Perſons, were hanged here the 31ſt of Auguſt, for confiſcating the public Money.

Peterſburgh, September 25. Yeſterday Te Deum was ſung in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, upon Account of the Succeſs of our Arms againſt the Turks. Her Imperial Majeſty, and the Great Duke, were preſent, and afterwards received the Compliments of the Nobility upon that important Occaſion. The Empreſs dined in public, and in the Evening went to her Palace at Czarſko Zelo.

Warſaw, Sept. 30. The Turks are retired towards the Danube, with the utmoſt Precipitation. It is computed they have loſt no leſs than 28,000 Men in the Courſe of this Month, and above 40,000 have deſerted, in their Retreat from Choczim to Bender. and taken the ſhorteſt Road to return to their own Country.

The following is Part of a Letter written by General De Witt, Commandant at Kaminiec, dated the 20th of September, to the Commiſſion of War.

"The next Day after Prince Gallitzin had defeated the Turks, 1000 Troops, in Spite of the Loſs they had ſuſtained the Evening before, paſſed the Neiſter, upon Rafts, but were immediately deſtroyed, except 32, which were made Priſoners.

"The Turks have not only abandoned their Camp, but Choczim alſo; and 200 Ruſſian Grenadiers, paſſing the River upon Floats, directly took Poſſeſſion of the Fortreſs.

"Only 40 Turks, and about 100 Women and Children, were left in the Citadel, in which they found 200 Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition, and Proviſion. The Aga of the Janiſſaries, called Jenen, who is a Priſoner, ſays, that Choczim was abandoned in Conſequence of a general Revolt of the Army againſt the Vizir (whoſe Fate is yet unknown) for having ſacrificed the Flower of his Troops, in his unſucceſsful Attack upon the Ruſſians."

The Senatus Conſilium began to ſit this Day, and the King delivered to that Aſſembly the 4 following Points to conſider, and give their Opinion upon. 1ſt, What Anſwer it will be proper to make to the Declaration of War made by the Ottoman Porte againſt Poland. 2dly, How to reſtore the Peace of the Kingdom. 3dly, In what Manner to prevail with the Empreſs of Ruſſia to releaſe the Poliſh Biſhops; and 4thly, By what Means the Garriſons of Kaminiec and Lemberg, two Fortreſſes, the Preſervation of which is of great Conſequence to the Republic, are to be paid, the Troops there having received no pay for ſome Time.

Prince Gallitzin, in a Letter to Gen. Witt, obſerves, that he attacked the Turks in 5 Columns of Infantry with Bayonets fixed, which deſtroyed moſt of the Enemy's Cavalry. The Head of the Bridge the Turks threw over the Neiſter, and the Plain, were covered with dead Bodies, and that thoſe who ſought their Safety in Flight, were chiefly drowned in the River.

Venice, Sept. 27. According to Advices from the Frontiers of Dalmatia, the Montenegrins have made a new Invaſion into the Ottoman Territories, killed ſeveral Turks, and plundered and burnt two Villages.

Paris, Oct. 9. Our Miniſtry are very buſy in regulating every Thing relative to the Civil and Military Government of Corſica. The Viſcount de Thianges ſet out a few Days ago for that Iſland, where he is to command under the Count de Vaux.

LONDON.

Oct. 17. Yeſterday Evening a Bett of 100 Guineas to 20, was made at a Coffee-houſe in Pall-Mall, that the preſent Parliament would be diſſolved before Chriſtmas-Day.

The Orders delivered for Goods this Year for the Eaſt-Indies, are ſaid to exceed thoſe delivered any preceding Year, the immenſe Sum of 400,000l. Sterling.

The following, we hear, is to be the Appointment of Officers to India, which will be made in a few Days; ten Captains, three Lieutenant-Colonels, three full Colonels, a Major, a Brigadier, and about ſeventy Subalterns.

The Reaſon of ſuch great Civilities being ſhewn by the Miniſtry to a certain diſtinguiſhed Foreigner, is, becauſe he had all the Aſſurances of Protection and Support, in caſe he failed in his then Attempt, from a former Adminiſtration, and which the preſent think themſelves in Honour bound to fulfil.

It is well known the above Promiſe was the Cauſe of many Changes and Diſmiſſions, as it was ſaid to have been made without the Advice of C-----l. But it is certain, that was only a Pretence made by the Premier, for the Removal of ſome Perſons from Office, whoſe Sentiments, with Reſpect to domeſtic Concerns, did not entirely quadrate with his own; for at that Time it was privately ſettled to countenance and aid the General; but the Timidity of a great Officer of State, ariſing from a Conſciencioufneſs of his Inability to carry on a War with a neighbouring Court, which was looked on as inevitable, if the promiſed Aid was granted, made him obtain a Retraction of the Opinion of the C-----l Board; and procure thoſe public Reſolutions concerning Corſica, which are as derogatory to the Aſſembly that made them, as to the brave Iſlanders themſelves.

They write from Gibraltar, that an Ambaſſador from the Grand Signior was ſoon expected to arrive there on board an Engliſh Man of War from the Levant, ſaid to be charged with an important Commiſſion to the Court of Great-Britain.

Extract of a Letter from the Eaſt-Indies, to a Gentleman at Liverpool, dated Madurah, Coromandel Coaſt, February 4, 1769.

"My laſt gave you ſome Account of the Climate, Cuſtoms, and People in this healthy, fertile, flouriſhing Carnatic, which has ſuffered much lately by a three Years War; but as we are on the Eve of an honourable Peace, and an Indemnity for paſt Expences, the trading and landed Intereſt here will again rear up its drooping Head, and flouriſh amidſt the Arts of Peace and ſmiling Liberty. We have near twenty Officers Priſoners of War with the Enemy; and this Fort is now blockaded by a Body of 1200 Horſe, who plunder the Villages, Tapalls (or Couriers) and Eſcorts, daily, notwithſtanding a pacific Treaty is on the Carpet, and may, in leſs than a Month, be concluded. If repeated Succeſſes entitle us to it, we may reſt aſſured of it. We have now 15,000 Troops, including Maratta Horſe and Seapoys, in the Enemy's Country (by Way of withdrawing 100,000 of theirs lately in the Midſt of ours) plundering all before them.

It is ſaid, that a new Chairman will be elected at the next Meeting of the Livery, at the Half Moon Tavern, whoſe Character and Abilities will add great Weight and Influence to all their Proceedings, and not a little contribute to their Utility and Importance, as a public Body.

Private Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that an Ambaſſador from the Hague was ſoon expected there, on a Treaty of Importance, now in Agitation between the States-General and her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias.

Letters from the Hague, which arrived Yeſterday, mention, that Advice had been received there from Negapatnam, a Dutch Settlement, on the Coaſt of Coromandel, that Heyder Ally had made an unſucceſsful Attempt upon Madraſs, and that an epidemical Sickneſs prevailed among his Troops, which deſerted in great Numbers.

Extract of a Letter from Newcaſtle, October 9.

"The Stewards of 18 Companies out of 28, ſigned an Addreſs to the Mayor and the other worſhipful Magiſtrates, for a Petition; and at the Guildhall Yeſterday, the Burgeſſes inſiſted on a Motion being made for a Petition, before any other Buſineſs was gone upon; however, the Affair was over-ruled by our Members and Magiſtrates, to the great Mortification and Diſappointment of almoſt all the Burgeſſes, who indeed got Leave, or rather took it, to read their Petition in Court. This has chagrined our Sons of Liberty a little; however, they ſtill go on, and are to have a general Meeting next Week, in order to ſign it, and then they propoſe, if our Members cannot be prevailed on to preſent it, that they will ſend it to Sir F------ B----- D------, or ſome of the Bill of Rights People, to do it for them. Our leading People have got into Diſgrace from this Day's Proceedings, and the Bulk of the Freemen are much exaſperated by the Treatment they have met with; and, you will ſee, will prove themſelves the Sons of Freedom, in the End."

They write from Gibraltar, that a great Quantity of Ship Biſcuit, and other Proviſions, are providing there, ſaid to be intended for the Supply of the Ruſſian Fleet, which is ſoon expected in the Mediterranean.

A Company of Gentlemen of the City (amongſt whom was Mr. F. a Scots Merchant) lately met at a Tavern over a convivial Bottle, and the Toaſts going round, when in Courſe it came to Mr. F's Turn, he gave Lord Bute, which went about without the leaſt Heſitation or Demur; the next Gentleman then gave, the Devil upon Bute's Back. Mr. F. made ſeveral Refuſals; but upon the Toaſt-maſter's ſaying, that as he freely drank Lord Bute, he ſhould comply with his Toaſt, and if Mr. F. refuſed to drink it, he would turn him out, upon which Mr. F. thought proper to comply.

October 18. *Yeſterday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when Alderman Beckford's Reſolution to ſerve the Office of Lord Mayor of this City, for the Year enſuing, was made known to the Court by the Sheriffs.*

Yeſterday Mr. -------- attended the Court of Aldermen, agreeable to the Summons, for him to make good the Charge againſt the Recorder, Common-Serjeant, and Town-Clerk, in the Account of the Proceedings at Guildhall on Michaelmas-Day laſt, publiſhed in one of the Morning Papers. When he came before the Court, he was made acquainted that the Buſineſs he was called there for, was to make good the ſaid Charge. Mr. -------- ſaid, "he was glad to get the beſt Account of the Proceedings he could, and that he thought the Account brought to him, which he printed, ſeemed to be a very good One, as it corroborated ſo ſtrongly with the Accounts in the other Papers: He alſo ſaid, his Paper was open for any Account they might think proper to publiſh, in Anſwer to that complained of, which he would print in as faithful a Manner as he did Sir James Hodges's Affidavit. His Lordſhip then ſaid, if the Officers thought themſelves injured, they muſt ſeek Redreſs by Proſecution; ſo Mr. ------ was diſmiſſed, and told, he had no Occaſion to attend again.

The following Particulars of the Succeſs of the Ruſſians over the Turks, on the Banks of the Nieſter, have been communicated by Expreſs from Peterſburgh to the Ruſſian Miniſter; and may be depended on, coming from unexceptionable Authority.

Beſides the firſt Action, of which ſome Particulars have been given, of the Defeat and Deſtruction of 16,000 Men of the Ottoman Army, which paſſed the Nieſter, and had their Communication interrupted by the Failure of their Bridge, another Body of 60,000, who croſſed that River afterwards, were attacked, and repulſed with great Loſs. This occaſioning great Diſcontent in the Turkiſh Army, the Ruſſians took Advantage of the Opportunity, and croſſed the Nieſter; and attacking the Enemy's Camp, forced it, cauſing a total Diſperſion of the whole Body, and gaining Poſſeſſion of the Camp.

The Slaughter of the Turks in the above mentioned Action, is exceeding great, and computed at no leſs than 20,000 Men; the Number of Priſoners is proportionable. The Ruſſians have gained a great Quantity of Cannon and Stores, beſides a very large Booty of other Kinds.

[For new *Advertiſements*, ſee the Fourth Page.]

LISBON, September 24.

A SUSPENSION of Arms has been concluded between our Court and the Emperor of Morocco, and Orders have been diſpatched to different Sea Ports, not to hinder the Mooriſh Veſſels from entering our Harbours.

Baſſia, Sept. 30. On the 25th Inſtant, a Fire broke out in the upper Part of this City, which, by Means of the Wind being very high, communicated to the neighbouring Country to that Degree, that it was three Days before it was extinguiſhed. The Governor threatened to fine all that did not aſſiſt in ſtopping the Courſe of the Flames, notwithſtanding which, the whole City narrowly eſcaped being deſtroyed. The ſame Day five Perſons were executed at Oletta for High Treaſon, and eight others, who fled from Juſtice, underwent the ſame Fate in Effigy. The Government has moreover cauſed the Houſes of theſe guilty Perſons to be pulled down, and erected a Pillar in the Place, to perpetuate their Infamy; their Effects being confiſcated to the King's Uſe. Five other Men, who were leſs criminal, were carried to the Place of Execution, and burnt upon the Shoulder, and afterwards condemned to the Galleys for Life; and two Women are to be impriſoned for Life.

Warſaw, Oct. 2. We have received theſe further Particulars of the Advantage gained by the Ruſſians on the 17th ult. The very Inſtant that the Bridge, which the Turks had thrown over the Nieſter, was carried away (an Event, which was one of the chief Cauſes of their Defeat) a violent Storm of Rain, accompanied with Thunder, Lightning, and a Hurricane, came on. The Coſſacks immediately croſſed the River on the total Defeat of the Turks, and announced the Diſorder which reigned among the Enemy, and the Precipitation with which their Flight was attended. A Corps of Grenadiers followed the Coſſacks, and confirmed their Account; notwithſtanding their great Loſs, 1600 Ottomans were hardy enough to croſs the Nieſter again, but they were all killed or made Priſoners by the Ruſſians.

We are impatient to learn, what Effect theſe reiterated Loſſes will have upon the Mind of the Grand Signor, who, it is reported, has reſolved to command his Army in Perſon during the next Campaign, and, in Conſequence of this Determination, has ordered his Body Guard, called Boſtangis, which commonly conſiſts of 7000 Men, to be encreaſed to 40,000, as his Sublime Highneſs appears to ſuſpect the Attachment of his Janniſſaries.

Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 11. The Ruſſians, in the Purſuit of the ſhattered Remains of the Ottoman Army, have taken the Seraglio of the Grand Viſir, compoſed of above fifty Women. Lieutenant-General Schuwalow has defeated a Corps of the Enemy, who had retired towards Bender, and cut the greateſt Part of them in Pieces; the reſt, to the Number of 4000 Men, took Refuge in Moldavia. The Campaign upon the Nieſter is finiſhed; and the Grand Army of the Ruſſians are preparing to go into Winter-quarters in Poland.

The Turks have burnt 10 Cities, and 100 Villages, belonging to Prince Lubomirſki, whereby he has loſt upwards of 15 Millions of Poliſh Florins.

Breſlaw, Oct. 14. According to ſeveral Letters from the Frontiers of Poland, the Turks, in retiring from Choczim towards the Danube, maſſacred a great Number of the Confederates of Bar, to whom they impute all the Diſaſters of the preſent War.

LONDON, October 18.

It was Yeſterday reported in the City, that the Hon. Eaſt-India Company are come to a Reſolution to apply immediately to Government for a conſiderable naval Force, to be ſtationed abroad for three Years.

By Letters from Paris we are informed, that the Parliament of that Place are purſuing vigorous Meaſures to effect an entire Expulſion of the Jeſuits; and the ſame Letters ſay, that an Abbe is apprehended for being Author of a Treatiſe in Defence of Jeſuitiſm.

M. De Paſſow, Daniſh Conſul General in this Kingdom, has received Orders, dated the third Inſtant, to ſignify, that "the King of Denmark will, without Delay, take all neceſſary Meaſures and Precautions to ſecure the Navigation of his Subjects, and his Flag, in the Mediterranean; and that the intended Succour may ſoon be expected."

By Advices from Toulon, we hear that the Chevalier d'Oppede was juſt ſet out, with poſitive Orders to make a ſecond Demand of the Corſican Veſſels ſeized by the Regency of Tunis, while under French Colours; and, in caſe of Refuſal, to inform the Bey, that a naval Force would be immediately diſpatched againſt him.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet-Boat, which is arrived from New-York, brought Diſpatches from the Secretary of Sir Henry Moore, Governor of that Province; his Excellency himſelf being dangerouſly ill there.

Among the many Schemes of public Oeconomy now under Conſideration, we hear a Stop will be put to the further Appointment of yellow Admirals.

A Letter from Ayleſbury, Oct. 12.

"The Signing of our County Petition goes on with great Rapidity, there being 1600 Names to it, which is already a great Majority."

This Morning Sir William Draper kiſſed the King's Hand at St. James's, on being appointed Governor of South-Carolina, in the Room of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague.

It is ſaid, that Sir William Draper will ſhortly ſet out for Briſtol, in order to embark for his new Government, on board the Brice, Captain Muir, which ſails in about three Weeks; and that before that Gentleman takes his Departure, he will again preſent a Memorial to a great Perſonage, in order that proper and effectual Meaſures may be taken to obtain the Payment of the Manilla Ranſom.

Oct. 19. It is confidently reported, that a Diſſolution of the preſent Parliament will ſpeedily take Place.

Mr. Wilkes has exactly ſix Months to remain longer in Confinement, from Yeſterday.

The Coalition lately made between the Miniſtry and ſeveral leading Men in Leadenhall-ſtreet, has deprived Oppoſition of ſome Votes in St. Stephen's Chapel.

It is ſaid, that the Sheriff will not allow the Officer to act again, who arreſted a General Officer, afterwards reſcued, unleſs he proſecutes all the Delinquents to the utmoſt Extremity of the Law.

On Thurſday laſt, purſuant to Notice given for that Purpoſe, there was a numerous Meeting of the Electors and Inhabitants of Liverpool, when a Petition, praying his Majeſty to diſſolve the preſent Parliament, was agreed to Nem. Con. and ſigned by a great Number then preſent.

It is ſaid that the Parliament will meet on Tueſday, the 16th of January, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Yeſterday was held a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when the Affair was brought on, relative to the ſwearing in John Wilkes, Eſq; Alderman elect for Farringdon-Ward Without, but the Court not coming to a Determination, it is poſtponed till next Tueſday, when William Beckford, Eſq; will appear to take upon him the Office of Lord-Mayor for the enſuing Year; of this the Sheriffs informed the Court.

Laſt Monday James Townſend, and John Sawbridge, Eſquires, the Sheriffs for London and Middleſex, went to Spitalfields, to enquire into the Cauſe of the Diſturbances between the Maſter and Journeymen Weavers, in order to enable them to judge which is moſt aggrieved, and to conſider of a proper Method of putting an End to thoſe Calamities, by promoting a Bill for that Purpoſe in the Houſe of Commons, at their next Meeting. They examined upwards of 40 People upon this Buſineſs that Day, at the Three-tuns Tavern.

We hear that ſeveral eminent Merchants have applied for Leave to fit out Privateers in the Ruſſian Service; but we do not as yet know the Reſult of that Application.

We are aſſured that the Love of his Country is the ruling Paſſion of a gallant Foreigner, whoſe diſtant Behaviour to our Sons of Freedom, could be occaſioned only by the large Promiſes of the Miniſtry, from which he derives the moſt flattering Proſpects for his dear Corſica: And is it to be wondered at, that he prefers being a Patriot to his own Country, to that of being a temporary One to England?

It is ſaid, that Lord Lindores will embark on board the Ruſſian Fleet as a Volunteer; and that his Lordſhip is appointed to a Command of the Marines, under the Ruſſian General.

In the magnificent Preſent, which the Nabob of the Carnatic has ſent to his Majeſty, there is, among other Things of very great Value, one Piece of Muſlin, which, we are credibly informed, is the fineſt that ever came to Europe; the Texture of it is of a very peculiar Nature, and the Whole is remarkably fine. It coſt exactly 7800 Rupees in the Country, which is about 975 l.

Oct. 20. We hear from Gibraltar, that the King of Morocco has fitted out near 30 Corſairs, who are filled with Men, and under the Command of a Dutch Renegade, whom, it is ſuppoſed, has Orders to make an Attempt upon ſome of the Portugueſe Settlements.

It is aſſerted, that the Report of Sir William Draper having kiſſed Hands, on being appointed to the Government of South-Carolina, is without Foundation, and various are the Conjectures concerning his Voyage to America; ſome ſay he will be preferred to the Government of New-York; while others inſiſt that he is actually appointed Governor of South-Carolina: But the M------y intend to keep it a Secret, for political Reaſons, till Sir William arrives there, with his Commiſſion in his Pocket, which he will produce when he is landed on the Continent.

It was confidently aſſerted this Day, that Mr. Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor elect, was much indiſpoſed, at his Seat at Fonthill, in Wiltſhire.

The intended Tour a certain great N-------n was about to take, is obliged to be poſtponed, on Account of his preſent dangerous State of Health.

But, it is ſaid, the E--- of B---- hath made Preparations for ſetting out about the latter End of next Week.

No leſs than three Packets have been diſpatched after a N------ who embarked about a Week ago from Dover.

It is ſaid the Lord Chancellor will ſoon reſign, and that Sir John Eardley Wilmot will be appointed in his Room; and it is further ſaid, that Sir Fletcher Norton will be made Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Ruſſian Fleet in the Humber, on the 10th Inſtant, we are informed, conſiſted of 14 Sail of the Line, and 30 Tranſports, on board of which, we hear, there are 6000 Troops.

We are informed, from good Authority, that effectual Meaſures will ſhortly be put in Force, to prevent the Exportation of Engliſh Cattle to France, whither Sheep in particular are ſent almoſt daily in great Numbers, they being much finer Food, and producing Wool incomparably ſuperior to thoſe of that kingdom.

Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Imperial Divan had cauſed it to be intimated to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, that ſhould Great-Britain afford Shelter to the Ruſſian Navy in any of her Ports, or grant any other Succours to the Enemies of the Grand Signor, it could be looked on in no other Light than as an indirect Declaration of War.

It is now ſaid that the Ruſſian Fleet is to Winter at Minorca.

It is reported, that the Reſignation of a certain great Officer is occaſioned by his having given his Opinion againſt the Legality of the Meaſure reſpecting Col. Luttrell and Mr. Wilkes.

We hear that the Earl of Bute ſets out, on Monday next, for Bareges, for the Benefit of the Waters; and his Lordſhip has given Orders for his Clothes, &c. to be packed up, and his Servants to be ready to attend him to that Place.

It is now talked, that the Parliament will meet on the 1ſt of December next; and that after the Land-Tax and other Money Bills, &c. are paſſed, a new Parliament will ſpeedily be elected.

Oct. 21. A Letter from Conſtantinople ſays, "At this Place, and throughout many of the adjacent Countries, the Muſſelmen have had a Prophecy (for many Years paſt) that in the Years 1769 and 1770, they and their Territories are to be entirely conquered by the Unbelievers of Ruſſia. To this Prophecy, it is thought, in a great Meaſure, is the Timidity, Deſertion, and Want of Diſcipline, in their late Campaigns."

The following Particulars are mentioned, relative to the freſh Incurſions of the Montenegrins into the Ottoman Territories. Some Greek Veſſels, without Colours, appeared juſt before on the Coaſt, and made Signals with Smoke. Theſe were anſwered by the like Signals from the Mountains, and immediately after a Body of Troops came down, and maſſacred all the Turks that guarded the Shore. The Veſſels then drew near, and landed a Number of Officers, with warlike Stores and Money, in order to carry on their Operations.

We hear that Orders are given to a Merchant in Leith, to prepare Biſcuit, and other Neceſſaries, for the grand Ruſſian Fleet, in caſe the eaſterly Winds ſhould oblige them to come into Firth.

The Report of Gen. Paoli being greatly indiſpoſed at his Lodgings at Richmond, is entirely void of Foundation, as there are Letters in Town this Morning from Bath, which mention his Arrival there in perfect Health, and of his having accepted of an Invitation to dine with the Mayor and Corporation.

We hear that Col. Fitzroy does not chuſe to exchange his Office in the Queen's Houſhold.

And it is ſaid, that neither Lord Beauchamp, Lord Henly, or the Hon. Charles Sloan Cadogan, will be appointed Vice Chamberlain to his Majeſty.

The Stay of a certain Chief in this Kingdom is now ſaid will be much ſhorter than was expected, in order to put a Stop to thoſe Party Exceptions which have already been made on his Conduct.

Advice is ſaid to be received, that ſome of the Eaſt India Company's Ships had deſtroyed and taken a Number of armed Grabs, belonging to the Marattas; by which the Naval Force of theſe Pirates has been greatly weakened.

A Writer in Favour of the preſent Miniſtry ſays, "The too great Lenity of the executive Power, in the Tumults of the laſt Seaſon, may, perhaps, encourage a Repetition of them in this; but I truſt, nay, I am poſitive certain, that there is a firm and determined Reſolution formed to uſe coercive Meaſures, where the public Peace cannot be preſerved by the Reverence due to the Laws. To ſuffer the Laws to be trampled upon, by the Licence among the Rabble, is no leſs criminal in Government, than to diſpence with their Force by an Act of Power."

We hear that an Order has been ſent to Portſmouth, and to Plymouth, to take into the King's Service, an additional Number of Seamen, to be diſtributed on board the ſeveral Guard Ships, till draughted for Service.

They adviſe from Copenhagen, that the Daniſh Fleet, which had been equipped to prevent the Tranſportation of Swediſh Troops acroſs the Gulf of Bothnia to Finland, in caſe the Court of Stockholm had proſecuted their Intentions of making a Deſcent upon Livonia, in Favour of the Turks, have received Orders to proceed to the Mediterranean, to protect the King's Subjects againſt the Algerines.

Some private Letters from Stockholm mention, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had lately made a very extraordinary Demand on the Senate of Sweden, in the Name of his Royal Miſtreſs, which had thrown the Court into no little Conſternation.

They write from Conſtantinople, that a Galley, belonging to the Grand Signor, was ſailed from thence for Gallipoli, in order to take on board, at the laſt mentioned Place, the depoſed Grand Vizir, who is to be carried in Exile to one of the Iſles of the Archipelago. Probably when the News of his impetuous Succeſſor's Defeats are known, another Galley may be ſent after him, to bring him back, and ſet him once more at the Head of the ſhattered Remains of the Ottoman Army.

Some Gentlemen at the Weſt-End of the Town took upon them on Thurſday to aſſert, that Sir W. D. has got a Commiſſion from the Government, of a very extraordinary and important Nature. Some affirmed, that it is very nearly on the Plan of the Eaſt-India Superviſorihip, and that Sir William is invelted wi h full Powers to adjuſt all the Differences, if poſſible, between our ſeveral Malcontent Settlements in America and their Mother Country; whilſt others pretended to know, that his Authority extends no farther than making a Tour through all the Britiſh Colonies, enquiring perſonally and minutely into the true Cauſe and State of all their Grievances and Complaints, and tranſmitting the Whole (with Sir William's Obſervations and Opinion thereon) to his Majeſty, in order to their being laid before Parliament, before the Cloſe of the enſuing Seſſions.

Oct. 26. By a Ship that arrived Yeſterday, Mr. Wilkes has received a Letter, giving him Advice, that 45 Gentlemen, Planters of Maryland, have ſhipped him 45 Hogſheads of Tobacco, by Captain Carr.

An Affair has happened at Naples, which is likely to be attended with very humiliating Conſequences to the Holy See. Some of the Attendants belonging to the Pope's Nuncio in that Capital, being lately conducting a Prieſt to Priſon, a Party of the King's Archers were ſent after them, who not only wreſted the Priſoner from them, but even conducted the Attendants themſelves to Confinement. The Pope's Nuncio on this made violent Complaints, and wanted to intereſt all the foreign Ambaſſadors in the Affair. But the latter adviſed him, as the leaſt diſgraceful Way, to be ſilent; and ſince that, an Ordinance is talked of as very ſoon to take Place, which is to ſtrip all Eccleſiaſticks, as well ſecular as regular, and not even excepting the Arch-Biſhop himſelf, of the Immunities they have hitherto enjoyed in that Kingdom, particularly of all criminal Juriſdiction.

Prince Dolgorucki, in order to accompliſh his Deſign upon Stephano, we are told, diſguiſed himſelf as a Merchant, and in this Character went to Ancona, with two Veſſels laden with military Stores. From thence he ſailed to Dalmatia, and put in not far from the Fortreſs of Budoa, on the Turkiſh Territories. Here he landed, and having ſettled Matters with the Natives, after receiving Piccolo from their Hands, delivered up to him all his own Artillery and warlike Stores, with a Promiſe of further and great Aſſiſtance. From theſe Circumſtances it is conjectured, that the Ruſſian Fleet, going up the Mediterranean, is deſtined to act in that Part, and aſſiſt the Montenegrins; but whether Prince Dolgorucki formed this Expedition at his own Expence, or by Order of his Court, is at preſent uncertain.

London Tavern, October 24.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

JOHN TREVANION, Eſq; in the CHAIR.

Reſolved,

That the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds be paid into the Hands of John Wilkes, Eſq;

October 27. An anonymous Correſpondent has ſent us the following, in a Letter addreſſed to the Printer.---"All Words ſpoken to or concerning another, whereby one is defamed or damnified----all ſcandalous Words, which may affect a Man's Life, Limb or Member, Liberty, Office, or Place of Truſt, Trade, Preferment, &c. are actionable, whether ſpoken by Way of Affirmation, Hearſay, adjectively, directly, obliquely, interrogatively; if the Words imply an Affirmation, in Earneſt, or ſeemingly in Jeſt, in Engliſh, or any other Language, if the Words are underſtood----So ſays the Law. And we can with great Certainty inform you, that on this Caſe, Lord Halifax will bring an Action at Common Law againſt Dr. Muſgrave for Defamation; and not have him brought before the Houſe of Peers. A noble Inſtance this of Moderation in his Lordſhip, who waves his Privilege of Peerage, in order to give the Doctor all the Room he can wiſh for, and placing himſelf on an equal Footing with him, deſires nothing more, than that the Affair may be determined according to the Common Law of the Land.

We are aſſured, that a moſt reſpectable Aſſembly in a Siſter Kingdom, have unanimouſly agreed to make a voluntary Offer of providing for a certain amiable Perſon.

Laſt Night died, Owen Ruffhead, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed Abilities in his Profeſſion, and well known in the learned World, for his ingenious Performances in various Branches of Literature.

There is no Doubt that the Earl of Chatham has the Intereſt of his King and Country at Heart, but he cannot at preſent, with all his Skill, effect any Thing for the Advantage of the State, as the preſent Miniſtry have no Safety, but by obſtinately holding their Places, tho' to the utter Deſtruction of their Country.

According to the Calculation of the beſt Aſtrologers of the Age, this is the Æra, or Period of the Turkiſh Monarchy, and that a ſpeedy Diſſolution of the Ottoman State is at Hand.

We are credibly informed, that the long conteſted Cauſe between the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax and John Wilkes, Eſq; will be brought to an Iſſue in next Term, every Thing being now ready for determining that important Affair.

Yeſterday Morning were entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe, 45 Hogſheads of Tobacco, ſent as a Preſent to John Wilkes, Eſq; it is ſaid the above Tobacco will render near the Sum of 500 l.

A Letter from Hull, dated October 22, ſays, "This Morning the Ruſſian Bomb-ketch ſailed out of our Road-ſtead, having got in her Maſts, firſt giving the Garriſon a Salute, which was returned; and the whole Fleet (conſiſting of ſix Sail of the Line, one Frigate, one Bomb-ketch, and one Packet) will ſail out of the Humber To-morrow, if the Wind permit. The Admiral, who has a Greek Biſhop on board, was never on Shore; but Captain Gray, Commodore of the Fleet, and ſeveral Captains, and other Officers, were here, who behaved exceedingly well, and laid out a Deal of Money."

It is aſſerted, that Lord Holland, a ſhort Time before he went abroad, delivered into the Treaſury Accounts, and Money, to the Amount of 25,000,000 l.

Extract of a Letter from Alkrigg, October 18.

"The Gentlemen of this County have lately convened a Meeting at York, in order to conſider of a Petition to his Majeſty for the Redreſs of public Grievances. The Freeholders flocked in Swarms from all Quarters. Sir George Saville, who is here adored as the Cicero of the Age, made a very elegant and learned Speech on the Occaſion, which greatly affected all preſent. He was backed by other Gentlemen, who ſpoke to the ſame Purpoſe, and the Petition was unanimouſly agreed to. Thouſands ſigned it before the Aſſembly diſperſed, and it is now handed about to all the Corporations, Villages, and Wapentakes, for the Concurrence and Approbation of all who have Authority to put their Names to the ſame. It is thought it will be ſupported by three Quarters of the Freeholders, to the Amount of fifteen or ſixteen Thouſand. We are all here ſtrong Aſſerters of Liberty and Property, and flatter ourſelves, that, in a ſhort Time, Tyranny and Deſpotiſm, and every foul Inſtrument of Oppreſſion, will be forced to fly for Shelter, and hide its Head in S--- J--- P----."

It was reported, that a certain great Perſon in the Law, reſigned this Day.

Dr. Lucas, who lately behaved in a ſpirited Manner to a Great Man, in a neighbouring Kingdom, ſome few Years ago, challenged the P------ S------t, Mr. H. in Ireland, for an Affront the latter gave him one Day in the Houſe of Commons, and conducted himſelf with ſuch Reſolution and Propriety upon that Occaſion, that he gained the univerſal Approbation of his Conſtituents.

October 28. His Majeſty, being informed of the dreadful Fire that happened in the Town of St. John's, in the Iſland of Antigua, on the 17th of Auguſt laſt, by which it was almoſt reduced to Aſhes, together with the Cuſtom-houſe, and Store-houſes, has ordered the Sum of 1000 l. to be paid into the Hands of Mr. Alderman Harley, to be ſhipped in Specie for the immediate Relief of the poor Sufferers in that Town, and has directed the Diſtribution of it to be under the Care of the Governor, and ten of the principal Merchants there.

It is mentioned in private Letters from the Hague, that the States-General had abſolutely refuſed to a certain foreign Ambaſſador the granting a Paſſage through any Part of the United Provinces, to a Body of his Maſter's Troops, ſhould ſuch a Meaſure be even found neceſſary in the preſent untoward Diſpoſition of Affairs in the North.

It is ſaid, the Reaſon of a certain Nobleman's Journey, at this Time, to foreign Parts, is, that from ſome late Circumſtances it appears, as if it was the Plan of the preſent Sett to give him up, to appeaſe the People's Rage.

It is the above alone, and not to any Guilt in himſelf, his Friends ſay, he has determined on his Journey for his Health; but from this Appearance of Timidity, at the Time when Trial would be made of his Integrity, and at the Approach of which,

surely, Innocence would rejoice, renders the Film too thin to hide from our Diſcernment the Defects it is intended to cover.

The Somerſet Petition meets with the greateſt Succeſs, notwithſtanding the Efforts of a neighbouring N------n to impede it.

This being the Birth Day of John Wilkes, Eſq; who entered into the 45th Year of his Age, the ſame was obſerved in moſt Parts of this Metropolis, and its Environs, with every Teſtimony of Joy.

Mr. Wilkes was viſited this Morning by a great Number of Gentlemen, to compliment him on the above Occaſion.

The Black Dog Tavern at Lambeth was opened on the above Occaſion by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and at Noon 45 Pieces of Cannon were diſcharged near the Door.

It was computed, that the Gentlemen preſent at the Somerſet Meeting on the 18th inſtant, poſſeſſed Lands in Somerſetſhire only, to the Amount of 100,000 l. per Annum.

Yeſterday the Earl of Hillſborough was at Court, for the firſt Time ſince his Arrival from Ireland; and, after breaking up of the Levee, had the Honour of a Conference with his Majeſty.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December 7.*

On Monday, the 20th ult. an Addreſs was reſolved on by the Houſe of Burgeſſes, to requeſt his Excellency the Governor, to uſe his kind Offices with his Majeſty to iſſue his Royal Proclamation for permitting Copper Money to be brought in, and paſs in this Colony, which was accordingly preſented; and his Excellency was pleaſed to anſwer, that he would write to England by the firſt Opportunity, and uſe all his Intereſt to obtain what the Houſe deſired.

BOSTON, December 7.

The Copies of ſeveral Letters, Depoſitions, &c. &c. in Addition to thoſe of Lord Hillſborough's, Governor Bernard's, &c. &c. are received by Captain Robſon; we hear they are in the Preſs, and ſoon to be publiſhed.

Dec. 11. It is ſaid a Veſſel is arrived from Falmouth, and brings the following Account;-------That Governor Bernard was called to an Account, to anſwer his Charge againſt the *better Sort* of People of this his Majeſty's ancient and loyal Province. That the Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of 15 Capital Ships, and a Number of Tranſports, were arrived in the Channel of England; and that the French were fitting out a large Fleet at Toulon, in order, it is thought, to intercept them in the Spring: That a Corſican Prieſt had rallied all thoſe brave Iſlanders, who ſtill adhered to their Liberties, gave Battle to, and entirely routed the French; and when they came to bury their Dead, they found a Number of Heroines, dreſſed in Mens Clothes, who fell in the glorious Cauſe of Liberty.-------And, That there was as great a Parliamenteering in many Parts of England, as if the Parliament was actually diſſolved.

By Captain Huſſey, juſt arrived from Cagliari, in the Iſland of Sardinia, we are informed, that the Sardinians are very uneaſy about their new Neighbours the French, ſince their Conqueſt of Corſica, being apprehenſive, before long, of ſharing the ſame Fate.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

Captain Geary, in the Hamburgh Packet, brings Account of Commodore Lindſay's Arrival in Madeira, in October laſt, bound for the Eaſt-Indies, in the Frigate Stag, with the Quebec Frigate, and Hawke Sloop.

Dec. 18. The 6th Inſtant, a Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, ended at Burlington, during which Seſſion, 26 Acts paſſed, which were aſſented to by the Governor, and the Aſſembly prorogued to meet next at Perth-Amboy: Among thoſe Acts paſſed are, *An Act for the Support of the Government: An Act for ſtriking £ 100,000, in Bills of Credit,*---with a Suſpending Clauſe 'til his Majeſty's Pleaſure is known:---*An Act to ſettle the Quotas of the ſeveral Counties: An Act for the Trial of Cauſes under Ten Pounds: An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors: An Act for ſupplying the Barracks: An Act againſt Horſe-Stealing: An Act to regulate the Ferries: An Act for the Preſervation of Oyſters: An Act for the Preſervation of Deer*; and, *An Act to lay a Duty on Negroes imported.*

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, dated Nov. 10.

"In my laſt I ſent you a Liſt of the French Inhabitants at New-Orleans, which General O'Riley had confined for Rebels; ſince which they have had their Trials, and ſentenced as follows, which was put in Execution about 10 Days ago, viz. Le Frenier, Attorney-General; De Marquiz, De Noyant, Officers, and Knights of St. Lewis; Pierre Carreſſe, and Pettit --------, Merchants, ſhot. De Mazant, Garrie, Douſſett, Poupett, Millet, ſen. and Millet, jun. to be confined for 10 Years in the Moro; and Foucalt, the Intendant, ſent Priſoner to France."

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

In the New-York Journal of December 7, there is inſerted an Account of ſome Occurrences at Wyoming, upon Saſquehanna, as it is there ſaid, by Information of one Smith, of Voluntown, in Connecticut, who lately came from thence; being deſirous that the World ſhould not be impoſed on by ſo baſe and falſe an Account, I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the very Reverſe of what is there aſſerted is the Truth. The Fact ſtands thus----

A NUMBER of deluded People (for ſome ſuch, at leaſt, I would, in Charity, ſuppoſe there are among them) came armed, in a hoſtile Manner, into this Province, from the Colony of Connecticut, and have, within this laſt Year, aſſembled at Wyoming, and forcibly ſeated themſelves on the Lands lately purchaſed by our Proprietaries of the Indians, nearly in the Center of this Province, to the Terror of our Inhabitants; from which they have been twice removed by the civil Authority; and ſome of them fined, after a Trial by the Country, in ſmall Sums, conſidering the Atrociouſneſs of their Doings; ſome few of which paid their Fines, and others broke the County Goal, and eſcaped. Since the Time of their ſecond Removal, near Two Hundred Miſcreants, compoſed of the Dregs of the Colony of Connecticut, Pendergraſs's Gang of Rioters from New-York Government, and Horſe-ſtealers, Debtors, and other Runaways from the different Governments, came likewiſe armed into this Province, and built a large Fort, or Block-houſe, at Wyoming, and fortified it with Swivels and Wall Pieces, &c. Since which they have been guilty of many diſorderly and wicked Practices, ſuch as taking the neighbouring People, ſettled under the Authority of this Government, into their Fort, whipping one of them, terrifying and threatening others violently, and diſſeizing them of their Farms: In doing one of which Acts, apprehending they ſhould meet with ſome Reſiſtance, they came, to the Number of Sixty, armed with Tomohawks, Axes, and other Inſtruments of Violence, in order to take Poſſeſſion of ſome Land in the Tenure of Captain Ogden, who called about Twenty-five of his Neighbours to his Aſſiſtance, to enable him to defend his Property, who were preſently attacked by this lawleſs Gang of *fierce Warriors*, and five or ſix of them much wounded; but the Rioters were, however, preſently worſted by Captain Ogden's People, who had provided themſelves with ſome Oaken Sticks for their Defence, and made them ſoon run away to their Fort, their Captain, one Parks, leading the Way: Some of them, it is true, got broken Heads, from the hard Knocks they received in the Affray.

After the Affair was over, ſundry of their Tomohawks, and above twenty of their Axes, remained on the Field of Battle. Major Durkee, who takes upon him the Command of the Fort, was ſo angry at his Soldiers and their Captain's Cowardice, who were chaced up to the Gates of their Fortreſs by a handful of Men, that for ſome Time he refuſed to admit them, calling them a Parcel of Poltroons and Cowards.

Theſe diſorderly Practices obliged the Magiſtrates again to ſend up the high Sheriff, with a Number of Men, about Half as many as were in the Fort, to apprehend thoſe Rioters; at whoſe Appearance theſe valiant People were ſo intimidated, that, after they were ſummoned to ſurrender, and a Quarter of an Hour given them for that Purpoſe, they agreed, many of them with Tears in their Eyes, to deliver up the Fort, upon Condition, that fourteen of their Number, only, with their Women and Children, ſhould remain there, to take Care of the Cattle, Houſhold Goods, and other Neceſſaries, belonging to them; accordingly about five or ſix Rooms of their large Building, being 150 Feet long, was aſſigned them for that Purpoſe, and the other Part put into the Poſſeſſion of the Sheriff; and the reſt, being about 180, were ſuffered to depart, upon their Promiſe not to return, till his Majeſty in Council ſhould be pleaſed to determine in whom the Property of the Land was. They likewiſe agreed, that thoſe who were left ſhould not commit any further Waſte, and only cut Wood enough for their Firing; and ſhould not receive more than five Perſons within their Rooms, nor let them ſtay any longer than three Days, nor even entertain them for that Time, till they had given in their Names to the Magiſtrate reſiding there. To all which, the Connecticut Committee, there being two who were called ſuch, ſigned in Behalf of themſelves, and the Connecticut Claimants.

The Seaſon of the Year, and the Difficulty of conveying ſuch a Number of Priſoners, near 60 Miles, through the Woods, together with Compaſſion for the poor Creatures, who would have been, of courſe, confined in Goal, and put to great Expences, induced the two Magiſtrates, and the Sheriff, to releaſe them on the above mild Terms, which were counterſigned likewiſe by them.

As the King in Council has three ſeveral times already determined the Weſtern Bounds of Connecticut, it ſeems aſtoniſhing, that any People can be ſo infatuated, as to claim Lands in this Province; but much more ſo, that any of the Inhabitants of this, or the neighbouring Provinces, ſhould buy their pretended Rights, which give them as much legal Right to Land in the Moon, as it does in the Province of Pennſylvania; and eſpecially, as a former Attempt of the Connecticut People to ſeat themſelves on the Wyoming Lands, was, in a great Meaſure, the Cauſe of the late bloody War with the Savages. *Your's, &c.* A. B.

Friends HALL and SELLERS,

IT is with Reluctance I requeſt to appear once more in your Gazette; but from an Apprehenſion that ſome Expreſſions in my former Piece, may be conſtrued as an indirect Reproach, or Cenſure, of the Conduct of the good People of Reading, and Pottſgrove, which was far from being my Intention, as they entered into the Scheme of improving the Navigation of Schuylkill, with a Spirit that ſhould have ſecured them from Reproach; although their Endeavours may have merited, yet it has not effected a ſafe and eaſy Navigation in that Creek; it no longer remains a Doubt but that it is practicable by Locks, Dams, &c. and with great Advantages; therefore a Neglect of that Undertaking would be much regretted by every Friend to the Public.

That the Inhabitants of Reading, &c. have met with many Difficulties and Loſſes in the Undertaking, is fully believed; that thoſe Difficulties in the Navigation might be removed, was the Motive which induced me to publiſh what I have, but as no great Performance was ever atchieved without encountering ſome Obſtruction, neither ought they to expect to ſurmount thoſe which neceſſarily do occur in that Attempt, without an active Effort on their Part. Hannibal loſt the Roman Empire *by an untimely Halt before the Gates of their Capital, nor can they expect to ſucceed by ineffectual Wiſhes, or fruitleſs Complaints, over their domeſtic Fires, againſt Fiſhing Dams, Baſkets, &c.---it muſt be by a timely Application to our Legiſlature.---And as there are favourable Periods for accompliſhing particular Events, which, when once elapſed, may not eaſily be regained, ſo this appears a Time peculiarly favourable for ſuch an Application, as the People generally are ſenſible of the Importance, and of the Neceſſity, of improving the Navigation of Schuylkill. And as the Inhabitants of Reading and Pottſgrove will derive the greateſt Benefit from the Improvement of that Navigation, there is a Propriety, that every Meaſure to promote it ſhould originate with them; and I am fully ſatisfied, that it is the Expectation, the Wiſhes of the Public, that an Application ſhould be promoted by them for this beneficial Purpoſe;---in which they ſhall have the hearty Concurrence of*

ANONYMOUS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1769.

On Saturday Night laſt, one ROSEY GRANT, was taken up, and committed to the Goal of this City, on Suſpicion of counterfeiting the THREE POUNDS Bills of this Province, dated March 1, 1769. On ſearching him 68 of the above counterfeit Bills were found upon him. They are in general badly engraved on Copper-plate, the Letters very irregular, and may eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from the true Bills, which are done with common Printing Types. Both the Back and Face of the Counterfeits are blacker than the true Bills; the Signers Names, and Number, all wrote with the ſame Ink, very pale, and ſeem to be done by the ſame Hand; the Paper thinner, ſmoother and whiter than the genuine Bills; and we think, after this Notice, no Perſon, acquainted with the Money of this Province, can be deceived by them.

The Public are alſo cautioned to beware of THREE POUNDS New-Jerſey Bills, dated April 23, 1761; they appear to be very badly done with common printing Types, the Impreſſion Stronger in the Paper, and not ſo beautiful in Colour as the true Bills; the Arms and Ornaments appear very blind in the Counterfeits; the Word *Eight* in the Face of the Bill, is made *Eight*, and the P in the Word PLATE, is right over the *A* in the Word *April*, which is not ſo in the genuine Bills; on the Back of the Counterfeits, the Paper is whiter than the true Ones. They are the ſame we advertiſed in February 1766, and by obſerving the above Deſcription of them, they may readily be detected.

Captain Jauncey arrived here, in 6 Weeks from the Bay of Honduras, informs, that he ſailed in Company with Captain Brown, in a Ship, bound to Rhode-Iſland, and parted with him off Rattan; that Captain Rogers, in a Sloop for this Port, left the Bay about the ſame Time he did; that he left a Schooner, Captain Albro, of this Place, and ſeveral Yorkers, in the Bay; and that Wood was pleaty, but Proviſions very ſcarce there.

Captain M'Gowan, from Killebegs, on the 15th of laſt Month, in Lat. 38:14, Long. 63:54, ſpoke the Brig Jenny, Captain Hunter, from New York for Madeira, 9 Days out, all well.

Captain Ferguſon, from Cork, on the 19th of October, in Lat. 41, Long. 42, ſpoke the Nantucket Packet, Captain Huſſey, from Dublin for Halifax, who had met with bad Weather, in which he carried away his Mainmaſt, was in Want of Water, which he ſpared him, and was then bearing away for the Weſt Indies; and on the 20th of November, in Lat. 37:20, Long. 64, he ſpoke the Ship Chalkley, Captain Young, from this Port for Briſtol, all well.

Captain Malcom, from Cork, on the 5th Inſtant, in Lat. 36:20, Long. 66:30, ſpoke a Schooner from New London for Tobago, with Horſes; 8th, in Lat. 36, Long. 69:30, ſpoke a Sloop from St. Euſtatia for New York; and on the 9th, in Lat. 36, Long. 70:30, he ſpoke the Sloop Conway, Captain Kennedy, from New York, for Antigua, 3 Days out, all well.

Captain Fearns, from the Grenades, on the 14th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 73, ſpoke with Captain Hammond, in a Brig from Virginia for Boſton, out 24 Hours; and the next Day, juſt as he made the Land, a Sloop, Captain Hammond, from New-York for Virginia, ran foul of him, by which Means the Sloop carried away her Bowſprit cloſe by her Bows.

Our Navigation for ſeveral Days was at a Stand, the River being full of Ice; but on Tueſday Morning laſt, as the Weather was moderate, a great Number of Veſſels (above 60 Sail, it is ſaid, large and ſmall) went down, and the Wind ſoon afterwards blowing freſh from the North-Eaſt, we are in Hopes the Sea Veſſels got all ſafe to Reedy-Iſland, without any Obſtruction.

From Newbern in North-Carolina, we learn, that on the 13th of November laſt, his Excellency Governor Tryon diſſolved the General Aſſembly of that Province, on Account of ſome Reſolves he found on their Minutes.

ARRIVALS.

At Jamaica. Captains Sycamore, and Hall, from Philadelphia; Conry, and Grimes, from Virginia; Williams, from Maryland; Gardner, from Rhode-Iſland; and Captain Stover, from Caſco-Bay.

☞ *For Want of Room, we are obliged to defer the Proceedings of the Electors of the Borough of Southwark, and other material Articles, till next Week.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop John and Betſy, W. Underhill, from Virginia. Brig Prince of Wales, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Ship Eleanor, T. Whitlock, Barbados. Brig Rebecca, P. Nicholls, Antigua. Brig Sea Deliverance, D. Nicholls, St. Auguſtine. Ship Earl of Donegall, D. Ferguſon, and Ship Philadelphia, J. Malcom, Cork. Sloop Burke, J. Burrows, St. Vincent. Brig George, S. Gribble, and Brig Sarah Ann, A. All, Jamaica. Ship Hopewell, N. M'Gowan, Killibegs. Brig Betſy, R. Patterſon, Gibraltar. Snow Rebecca, J. Miller, Teneriffe. Brig Sally, J. January, Honduras. Brig Conſtant Friends, M. Fearns, Grenades. Sloop Africa, B. Carman, Dominica and St. Croix.

OUTWARDS. Ship Hopewell, M. M'Gowan, for Londonderry. Brig Alice, W. Ryland, Killala.

CLEARED. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Laighton, to Boſton: Ship Mercury, J. Steel, and Sloop Nancy, W. Marſhall, Barbados. Ship Ann. G. Fortin, Ship Pennſylvania Farmer, R. Johnſton, Snow Penn, J. Harkies, Snow Anna, J. Livingſton, Brig Sally, J. Brown, Ship Elizabeth and Mary, S. Covell, and Brig Juliana, S. Nuttle, Liſbon. Sloop Nancy, C. Alexander, and Sloop Peggy, J. Garrigues, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Dolphin, J. Donnell, Piſcataqua. Ship Sally, W. Keith, Newry. Schooner Willing Maid, R. Cook, New-Providence. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Iſland. Brig Polly, S. Young, Schooner George, S. Martin, Brig Induſtry, W. Miller, Ship Sally, J. M'Cartin, and Ship Pallas, J. Noble, Jamaica. Brig Cornelia, B. Peel, Madeira. Schooner Little Peggy, J. Watſon, Sloop John and Betſy, W. Underhill, and Schooner Polly, J. Richards, Virginia. Sloop Polly, J. Aſhmead, and Schooner Polly, J. Sibbald, S. Carolina. Brig Molly, S. Martin, St. Kitts. Brig Elizabeth and Mary, J. Thomſon, Cork. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Dominica.

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 22d of December, will be preſented, *The*

SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

To which will be added (The Fourth Night)

MIDAS.

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS,

A COURSE of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, divided into two LECTURES, is propoſed to be exhibited at the College, on Thurſday and Friday next Week; to begin preciſely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at Half a Dollar for each Lecture. †

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Cotton, Coffee, Rice, Ginger, Mackrel, Tanner's Oil, and a large Parcel of Lampblack, to be ſold by JOSIAH HEWES, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet. ‡

ROBERT LEVERS,

At the ſign of the Sugar-loaf, Pound of Chocolate, and Tea Canniſter, in Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and exactly oppoſite Black Horſe Alley, has lately opened ſhop, and has now for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of GROCERY GOODS, which he intends to ſell both wholeſale and retail, for Ready Money, at the cheapeſt rates. Some of the articles are as follow, viz.

HYSON, green and bohea teas, loaf and lump ſugar, muſcovado ſugars, by the barrel or pound, coffee and chocolate, raiſins and currants, figs, pepper and ginger, alſpice, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, rice. Likewiſe beſt old Madeira wine in bottles; Ditto, with Liſbon, Fyall, and other wines, by the quarter caſk, gallon and quart. French brandy, Holland Geneva, old Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India, New-England and Philadelphia rum, ſold by the hogſhead, barrel, gallon or quart. Logwood, redwood, copperas, brimſtone, madder, cotton, indigo, ſtarch, allom, chalk, powder and ſhot, corks, ſhop paper, writing paper, &c. &c.

N. B. Said LEVERS returns his Thanks to his Friends, and the Public, for their kind encouragement, from one time to another; and he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours, by keeping the beſt of goods, and ſerving his cuſtomers on the moſt reaſonable terms. †

WAS found in the Cuſtody of a Woman, who was taken up on Suſpicion of Felony, a Piece of Cambrick, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen at Wilmington Fair. The Owner, on applying to the Subſcriber, in the Borough of Cheſter, may have it again. ¶ HENRY HALE GRAHAM.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphan's Court for Cheſter County, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th Day of January next, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the Townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in the ſaid County, bounded by Lands of John M'Farland, James M'Farland, Francis Pearſon, William Roberts, and Robert Parke, containing 195 Acres, and Allowance; late the Eſtate of Alexander M'Clane, deceaſed. Where due Attendance will be given by

† WILLIAM M'CLANE, Adminiſtrator

Glouceſter Goal, December 8, 1769.

THE Subſcribers hereof give this public Notice, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, lately made, to all their Creditors, to meet them before Robert Friend Price, and Samuel Harriſon, Eſquires, two of his Majeſty's Judges for the County of Glouceſter, at Glouceſter, on the Third Day of January next, and then ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why they ſhould not be diſcharged from their preſent Confinement, as the ſaid Act directs. WILLIAM FORKER, JAMES SIMPSON.

Glouceſter, December 19, 1769.

WAS taken up and committed to Glouceſter Goal, agreeable to an Advertiſement of William Wilſon, Conſtable of Eaſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, in the Province of Pennſylvania, a certain William M'Kerachan; therefore the ſaid William Wilſon is hereby deſired to come immediately and take him out, by RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on in February next,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, with two Acres of excellent Ground for a Garden, ſituate in Southwark, and within a Mile of the New-Market, together with one Half or the Whole of 200 choice Apple-trees, whereof above two Thirds are the beſt Newtown Pippins. A Perſon wanting ſuch a Place, and has, or can purchaſe ſix Cows, may be accommodated with a ſufficient Quantity of as good Meadow as any near this City, and not diſtant more than one Mile and an Half from the Dwelling-houſe. Any one that deſires further Information, may apply to the Printers hereof; but to ſave Trouble, none need apply, except he can produce a Character from a Perſon of Reputation, of his being a tolerable good Gardiner, and an induſtrious ſober Man. Tbctf.

LOST,

ON the 13th of December, 1769, between the Middle Ferry and Newtown Square, a Silver WATCH, with a China Face, Maker's Name John Bradford, London, No. 417. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at Jonathan Humphreys's, at the ſaid Ferry, or at Thomas Thomas's Mill, in Radnor, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by ¶ LEVI LEWIS.

For BELFAST,

The Ship PHILADELPHIA, JAMES MALCOM, MASTER,

A Remarkable faſt ſailing ſhip, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; part of her cargoe ready to go on board, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or ſaid Maſter, at Mr. *Bickle's* wharff. *Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1769.*

N. B. The ſaid *M'Neile* and *Tolbert* have for ſale, ſome caſks of CORK BUTTER.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1769.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, at Six o'Clock this Evening; several valuable LOTS, viz.

A LOT of ground (with a neat two story house thereon erected) containing 20 feet on Front-street, and extending back 84 feet, now in tenure of Doctor Phile.

A lot on the north side of Gilbert's alley, 28 feet front on said alley, and extending north 43 and a half feet, adjoining the back of the first mentioned lot.

A lot on the west side of Front-street, bounded by Mr. Samuel Morton on the north, and Mr. Andrew Doz on the south, containing 30 feet front, and extending back to the dock 143 feet, with a two story brick house thereon erected.

A water-lot on Plumb-street, below the Drawbridge, now in tenure of Samuel Moore; and the heirs of James M'Cracken, deceased, containing in front 37 feet and a half, and extending the usual distance into the river Delaware, with all the houses, stores, &c. thereon erected, subject to a lease which expires the first day of May, 1771.

Time will be given for part of the money, if required.

Imported in the last Vessels before the Agreement for Non-importation, by

JOHN WILLDAY,

And now selling at his Store at CHRISTIANA BRIDGE,

A LARGE, and almost general assortment of European, East and West-India, and American goods; which he will sell for cash, or country produce only, on such terms, as will make it the interest of those to purchase of him, who want such Goods, and don't import themselves. He has also for sale, at his store in Fourth-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, Weston's snuff in bottles, a few hogsheads felt hats, nests of English brass kettles, role brimstone, wool cards, kegs of short pipes, madder, and an assortment of silks.

JOHN ROMAN,

At his shop, in Market-street, opposite the Meal-market, and next door to Mr. Richard Wister's,

SELLS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, loaf, lump and muscovado sugars, sugar candy, melasses, lamp oil, tea, coffee, West-India rum, &c. And all sorts of dry goods. ¶

Just published, and to be sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, in Second-street, two doors below Chestnut-street,

POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK, for the year 1770; containing a variety of useful lists and tables. Of whom may be had, just published also (price 3d. single, or 2s. per dozen) A first book for children, by John Woolman, the third edition, enlarged. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN ENGLISH Servant Boy's Time, who has about six Years to serve; he has had the Small-pox, is a healthy Boy, and sold for Want of Employment; he is about thirteen or fourteen Years old. Enquire of the Printers, or of JOHN ANDERSON, at the Sign of the Ship, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. ||

Drumore township, Lancaster county, November 29, 1769.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave his note of hand to a certain Alexander Russell, for the sum of £ 32: 15: 0, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1769, payable on demand, which note the subscriber has fully paid, as it stands in full proof, by evidence present at the payment thereof, and the note delivered to the subscriber, which he put in his pocket uncancelled, and, by some accident since, lost it; these are therefore to forewarn all persons to take an assignment on the said note, or by any power to pretend a property to the same, as the subscriber will not pay it, having already done the same.

¶ JOHN M'CONNELL.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, on the 26th day of October last, a certain Nicholas Williams, who said he was Captain of a vessel. He took with him a borrowed mare, under pretence of going a few miles, and then to return her to the owner; the mare was a bay, and had a white slip in her face. He is a middle-sized man, spare face, black hair; he had on a blue tight bodied coat, and blue surtout over it, green cloth breeches, black ribbed stockings, ruffled shirt, &c. Had with him, when he went away, a middle sized black dog. Any person securing said Williams, in any of his Majesty's goals, and giving information where he may be had, or bringing him to this county goal, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me PHOEBE SIMKINS, living near Cumberland Court-house, in the province of New-Jersey. ¶

Hempfield township, Lancaster county, December 12, 1769.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

FIVE ACRES of good LAND, situate in the abovesaid township, about 6 miles from Lancaster, and 4 miles from Wright's Ferry, on the great road leading from Lancaster to said Ferry. There is on it a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, with every conveniency necessary for a Public-House, which the subscriber, owner of the place, has kept there for many years, known by the Sign of the Boot and Shoe. There is also an orchard of young bearing fruit trees, amongst the rest, peach and cherry trees of all sorts; and a well of good water. The place may be entered on in May next, or sooner. A good deed will be given to the purchaser. Any person inclining to buy the said place, may know the terms, by applying to the owner, on the premises,

† JACOB HARTMAN.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ON the ninth of November last, a man purchased a mare in a fraudulent manner, as it has since been made appear, that the horse he gave for the said mare, was stolen from one Michael Bright in Reading, Berks county. The man was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and said he lived near New-York; his manner appeared to be mild and smooth, about 35 Years of Age, had but little hair on his head, and wore a cap, has a sandy beard, and his skin a little freckled: Had on a beaver hat, white shirt, buckskin breeches, good yarn stockings, good shoes, and silver buckles in them, a greyish coloured broadcloth coat and jacket, and seemed to have a sore leg, his name forgot. The mare he got was 13 or 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a bright bay, with a large blaze down her face, shod all round, paces, trots and gallops, draws well, carries her head high when rode, pretty good courage, is well made, round bodied, and has a remarkable spot on her right buttock, about the bigness of a man's hand, which the hair did not grow on, but almost covered by her tail. Whoever takes up the above described Man, and secures him in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS reward; and for securing the mare, so that she may be had again, FORTY SHILLINGS, on giving notice to the subscriber, living near Nathaniel Ellicott's, in Bucks county.

¶ HENRY CROSLY.

CAME to the place of JOHN M'ILVAINE, near the Butcher's Arms, in Passyunk township, on the 10th of December instant, a sorrel HORSE, with a white face, about seven years old, and between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. §

THE noted tract of land, called, THE THREE REDOUBTS, above Ligonier, on the great road to Fort Pitt, is to be SOLD at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Market-street, on Wednesday, the 27th of this instant December. || 1w.

WHEREAS several watches have been left at the shop of the late Thomas Stretch, deceased, by persons unknown, makers names as follow; 1. David Terrier; 2. Jaques Poette; 3. Benjamin Bell; 4. Anthony Ward, Philadelphia; 5. Peter Semoistre. This may serve to inform the owners, that if they prove their property, and pay the charges to ISAAC STRETCH, Watchmaker, in Second-street, next door to the corner of Chestnut-street, by the first day of February next, they may have them again, otherwise they will be sold for the charges, by PETER STRETCH.

Lancaster County, December 11, 1769.

WAS detained by the subscriber, a quantity of goods, supposed to be stolen, to wit, six large silver table G A D spoons, one marked E P, one I E, one I E, one T S, one R A P I, one S E; four silver tea spoons, two marked A W, one S N, and one the mark has been ground off; one piece of fine Irish linen, No. 39, bleachers names S. Cunningham, Rose Travor; also one other small piece of Irish linen, a remnant of brown calimanco, two black silk mitts, ten gauze handkerchiefs, of different sorts, six or seven yards of cambrick, one cambrick handkerchief, one pair of blue worsted womens stockings, one fine shift, stitched with silk, and made in an unusual manner, one fine white apron, one check handkerchief, one pair of carved silver buckles, without the weight marked on them, &c. Any person or persons that have lost said goods, or any part thereof, are desired to come and prove their property, and take them away, or they will be returned to the person from whom they were detained, by RICHARD JACOBS, at the Sign of the Hat, on Lancaster road, in Leacock township.

TO be SOLD by the subscriber, a valuable plantation, or tract of land, containing 300 acres, situate on the river Susquehanna, adjoining, and being part of the Bald Frier Ferry, in Cecil county, Maryland; there are on the premises two dwelling-houses, with about 60 acres of up-land cleared, and 7 acres of good meadow, and 50 more may easily be made, with a good bearing orchard. There is likewise a good seat for a saw-mill, with plenty of good poplar timber; and as there is a ferry kept at said land, it renders it an extraordinary place for any public business. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, † MOSES DAVIDSON.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Paxton township, Lancaster county, the 8th day of October last, a servant boy, named RICHARD LITTLE, about 19 years of age; he is a short thick fellow, of a brown complexion, with dark brown eyes, brown curled hair, cut short on the top of his head; he came from England last December, says he learned the broad-weaver's trade; he took no body clothes with him, to my knowledge; had on, when he went away, one coarse shirt and trowsers, and took with him two more coarse shirts, and stole a pair of pumps, and a pair of trowsers, from his master's house. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, from || THOMAS RENICK.

WHEREAS I the subscriber have been confined in Lancaster goal for the space of 4 months, and my present circumstances are so distressing, as to reduce me to the necessity of applying to the Assembly of this Province for a release from my present confinement for debt; this is therefore to acquaint my creditors, that I purpose to apply at the ensuing session, for an act of the legislature for my relief; my confinement will not pay my debts, which I do intend, if my creditors will allow me a reasonable time. † GAVIN IRWIN.

New-Castle, November 27, 1769.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, on Friday, the 22d day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, upon the premises; a certain plantation, or tract of land, in the county of New-Castle, upon Delaware, situate near Mount Pleasant, in St. George's Hundred, between the two main county roads, leading from the town of New-Castle to Dover; bounded with lands of James Matthews, Jacob Houston, and others, containing 215 acres, of which about 100 acres cleared, the remainder wood-land, and well timbered. There are on the premises, two dwelling-houses, an orchard, barn, and other out-houses; likewise about 15 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under English grass, and as much more may be made at a small expence. From the situation, quantity of meadow-ground, and other advantages attending the premises, it will admit of great improvement, and may be made a very valuable farm. The purchaser may have time for payment of part of the consideration money, on giving security, and paying interest. Likewise at the same time will be sold, a moiety, or one half of a schooner, now lying in Appoquinimink Creek, at John Patterson's landing (where any person inclining to purchase, may have an opportunity of viewing her before the day of sale) taken in execution as the estate and property of David Evans, and to be sold by § JOHN THOMPSON, late Sheriff.

THE PUBLIC may be informed (by us the Subscribers) that we have made use of THIS COUNTRY STEEL, in various Ways, some of which we found very good, and a great Deal otherwise. BUT, upon a late Trial of the STEEL, made by HUMPHREYS and ZANE, we have used it for different Kinds of Work; some of us have tried it in the very best of edged Tools, and do find that it is EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to any imported from ENGLAND. Witness our Hands,

ADAM STRICKER, sen.	ROBERT EASTBURN,
JOSEPH SERMON,	JAMES HENDRICKS,
JAMES MORRELL,	DANIEL OFFLEY,
JOHN JERVIS, jun.	ISAAC BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN MOODY,	WILLIAM DAWSON,
DANIEL EVANS,	MATTHEW POTTER, jun.
JOHN FOX, Cutler,	JAMES COFFEE,
WILLIAM RUSH,	CHARLES STOLKS,
MAHLON HALL,	JOHN CRIPS,
CALEB BICKHAM,	DANIEL MURPHY,
GEORGE SHOEMAKER,	BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,
JACOB RITTER,	WILLIAM FLANINGAM,
DANIEL HOGELAND,	MARTIN PENDERGAST,
	JOHN GRIFFITH, Fullers-Shears-Maker.

Said STEEL is to be sold by ATTMORE and PETERS, at their Store in WATER-STREET, a few Doors below CHESTNUT-STREET; where may be had, IRON of the best Quality, well assorted, either by Wholesale or Retail; also Lamp and Tanner's Oil, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, Fustick, Braziletto, Brimstone, Rozin, Tar, Raisins, Starch, and a general Assortment of West-India Goods, as usual.

Clifton-Hall, Haverford Township, Chester County.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having left off farming, has some NEGROE MEN and BOYS, to be sold; they are all sound and healthy, and very fit for farmers work; he has also several horses, mares, colts, cows, and sheep, to dispose of, a waggon, cart, 4 harrows, ploughs, and other farming tools, and instruments of husbandry; all which will be sold for cash, or on credit, as the offers appear reasonable.

T.b.c. CHARLES CRUIKSHANK.

The COMMISSIONERS for paving the streets of this city, &c. have requested our publishing the following extract from an act of Assembly of this province, passed in February last, intituled,

An ACT *for regulating, pitching, paving and cleansing the high-ways, streets, lanes and alleys; and for regulating, making and amending the water courses, and common sewers, within the inhabited and settled parts of the city of Philadelphia; for raising of money to defray the expences thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall hereafter set up or place any sign, sign-post, board, pole or other device, or thing whatsoever (except such persons as shall keep a public inn for the entertainment of travellers, with their horses) to denote or shew his, her or their place of residence, or his, her or their occupation or business, or the merchandize or things which he, she or they, hath or have to dispose of, in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city of Philadelphia, or which shall extend from his, her or their dwelling, into the said streets, lanes of alleys; or if any person or persons (except as is before excepted) to whom any sign, sign-post, board, pole or other device, or thing aforesaid, already set up and placed as aforesaid, shall permit or suffer the same to remain set up and placed in any of the said streets, lanes or alleys, or to extend into the same, after the first Day of January next ensuing the publication of this act, every such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted before any justice of the peace of the said city, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds, to be paid to the said commissioners, and by them to be applied to the paving and cleansing the said streets; and the said commissioners are hereby authorized, empowered and required, to take down and remove all and every such sign, sign-post, board, pole or other device, and thing aforesaid (except as is before excepted) which they shall find so set up and placed in the said streets, lanes or alleys, or extending as aforesaid into the same, after the said first day of January next ensuing. And the said commissioners are hereby further authorized and impowered to remove, or cause to be removed, all manner of obstructions to the passage through the said streets, which they shall find remaining in the same an unnecessary length of time.

Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained, shall be deemed, taken or construed, to prevent any person or persons to set up or place any such sign, sign-board, pole or other device, or thing aforesaid, against the walls of their several dwellings, so that the same shall not project or extend into the said streets, lanes or alleys, more than six inches.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1769.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an act of parliament intituled, "An Act for vesting certain "estates in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, belonging "to the proprietors of a partnership, commonly called, The "Pennsylvania Land Company in London, in trustees to be sold, "and for other purposes therein mentioned,"------on the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, by public cant or auction, at the Old Ferry House, kept by William Wells, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets in this city, the following plantations or tracts of land in the county of Kent on Delaware.

A plantation or tract of land, containing about 450 acres, situate in Mispillion hundred, now in possession of Edmund Melvin.

A plantation or tract of land, containing about 200 acres situate in Mispillion hundred, now in possession of Moses Clampit.

A tract of land, containing about 50 acres, situate in Murtherkill hundred, now or late in possession of Ringold.

Persons desiring further information respecting the premises, are desired to apply to the subscribers in this city. JACOB COOPER, SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA HOWELL, Attornies to the Trustees.

Maryland, Baltimore Town, August 30, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away yesterday evening, from the subscriber, an English convict servant man, named JONATHAN STICKWOOD, born in Cambridgeshire, is about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has grey eyes, and short dark coloured hair, which curls a little; he has been sick some time, and looks very yellow, and poorly; had on an old hat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, a light blue cloth jacket, with sleeves, and metal buttons, the under part of the sleeves is let out with deep blue cloth, blue yarn stockings, good strong shoes, and odd buckles; took with him, a fine Irish linen shirt, a red and white calicoe jacket, with horn moulds thereto, covered with the calicoe, a pair of white Russia drab breeches, with white metal buttons, a good striped silk, a spotted linen, and an old black Barcelona handkerchief, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of scarlet garters. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds if 40 miles, and the above reward if out of the province (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ 8w. WILLIAM GOODWIN.

For BELFAST, directly,

The Ship EARL of DONEGALL, DUNCAN FERGUSON, Master;

WILL sail with all expedition, the greatest part of her cargoe ready to put on board. For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or said master on board. She is a fine ship, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. ‡

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas Ives now lives, situate in Charles-Town township, Chester county. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent the same, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be shewn to such as apply to the owner, living near the premises. T.b.c.t.f. WILLIAM MOORE.

Baltimore Town, Nov. 14, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK house, wherein the subscriber now lives, situate almost in the center of the town, two stories high, 50 feet in front, and commodiously built, with proper offices to it. Any person inclinable to purchase, on depositing a small sum in part, may have any reasonable time for payment of the residue, with or without interest. Also to be rented, for a term of years, a farm, with a grist-mill, thereon, together with a stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, within 10 miles of Baltimore-town, and 3 of Elkridge landing. For terms apply to

¶ THOMAS JONES.

CAME to the plantation of PHILIP WYNKOOP, in the Manor of Moreland, the 17th of November last, a dark brown MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, branded on the off buttock with the Letters I. W, a kind of a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

December 28, 1769. NUMB. 2140

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

By giving the following Remarks a Place in your Paper, you will oblige many of your Cuſtomers.

THE Saſquehannah River may be ſaid to be one of the fineſt freſh Water Rivers in North-America, and is capable, with a ſmall Expence, of being made navigable to the ſouthernmoſt Bounds of this Province, by which Means, near two Thirds of it would be provided with an eaſy Communication to that Place; from whence, with a ſmall Expence of making a good Road, about the Diſtance of 27 Miles, Part of which is already done, the Land Carriage to a very fine Landing, on the Tide Water of Chriſtiana or Delaware, may be reduced to one Day's Journey of a Team; which is the eaſieſt, cheapeſt, and moſt effectual Channel, whereby to accommodate, ſecure and extend, the Inland Trade of this Province. Much might be ſaid in Vindication of this Propoſition, but as Things of this Sort muſt ſpeak for themſelves, I apprehend that this will need no more, than to be conſidered with proper Attention, to convince any judicious Perſon of its Preference, as it will take but little more than the Intereſt (for one Year) of what has been propoſed by ſome to be neceſſary (excluſive of what has been already beſtowed) for improving the Navigation of the River Schuylkill; which would ever be attended with greater Expence in Carriage, as alſo in ſupporting it, and not be of Half the Uſe to the moſt material Parts of this Province, to be benefited thereby.

A FRIEND to IMPROVEMENT.

From LLOYD's EVENING POST, October 4.

Dr. MUSGRAVE's *Reply to a Letter publiſhed in the News Papers by the Chevalier D'Eon.*

IN this Performance, the Doctor examines a Number of important Papers, printed ſome Time ſince in the Public Prints, relating to the Matter in Queſtion, and then proceeds in the following Words;

"The Chevalier never ſaid a truer Word, than that he cannot poſſibly be of any Uſe to me in Support of *my* Charge. I never indeed apprehended that he could, becauſe *my* Charge is *only* againſt Lord Halifax, which, happily for me, does not depend upon his Teſtimony.

"But I will go further, and ſay, that he cannot poſſibly be of any Uſe, not only to me, but to any Man in the Kingdom, and therefore I know of nothing better to be done, than wherever his Papers are, to ſend him after them.

"With our own Countrymen we cannot ſo eaſily part. Not that I apprehend they have any immediate Deſigns of leaving us. Their Arrangements are ſeemingly too well taken, and the poſitive public Declaration of the Chevalier d'Eon, is enough to inſpire them with Confidence, though ever ſo criminal. But Time and Change of Circumſtances make an Alteration in the Sentiments of private Men, as well as in thoſe of a Nation. For Inſtance, there are few People who would not, 6 Months ago, have rejoiced at hearing that ſome certain Individuals had taken a final Leave of their Country; whereas now there is nothing contemplated with greater Pleaſure, than their being reſident among us. The Public now, inſtead of building a Bridge, or making a Road for them, would hang about their Necks, to detain them; and ſhould they go away without taking Leave, the Incivility would be greatly complained of, though they ſhould generouſly avoid putting the Nation to any Trouble or Expence, in conveying them beyond Sea. If the Public are thus changeable, is there any Cruelty in ſuppoſing our great Men may be equally ſo? Eſpecially ſince we find, that they are in no Hurry to vindicate their Characters, and that the Meeting of Parliament is actually put off, till the Nights are almoſt at the longeſt.

"After all, if theſe important Papers are thus irrecoverably loſt, what Satisfaction can the Nation have for its moſt material Injuries? This Queſtion will, I doubt not, occur to every Lover of his Country, and therefore I will take the Liberty, notwithſtanding my being a little obſcure Practitioner in the Country, of chalking out one Scheme, to which I think, no reaſonable or equitable Objection can be made. The Propoſal, I hope, will be thought excuſable, at a Time when the Creatures of Power tell us, with a Sort of inſolent Triumph, that *the Enquiry is defeated*, that *nothing can now be done*; and openly rejoice, not that their Patrons are innocent, but merely that they are ſafe.

"It is well known, in how precipitate a Manner the Preliminaries of the Peace were approved by the late Houſe of Commons; that the Articles were not ſuffered to be debated one by one, notwithſtanding the great Variety of Matter that each of them afforded for Diſcuſſion, and the evident Impoſſibility that Country Gentlemen, or indeed any Gentlemen, could be previouſly acquainted with the ſeveral Ties, Dependencies, and Relations of ſo many diſtant States and Colonies. Inſtead of this candid and ſober Method, ſtrongly contended for by the Minority, the Houſe cut ſhort all Deliberation, and voted an immediate Approbation of the Terms. What Reaſon then can be alledged, why ſo precipitate a Vote, carried by a Majority that ſhut their Ears againſt Argument, ſhould not immediately be reſcinded? After which, the Merits of the Peace may be again brought upon the Carpet, as new Matter, not yet prejudged by Parliament.

"For the reſcinding it, there is this further Plea, that ſince that Time reaſonable Ground has appeared to imagine, that, however the Vote was procured, the Vitals of Government, the very Sources of our political Life, were at that Time poiſoned. It appears probable, too, that formal Proof of this was once offered and rejected; and that afterwards the Evidences and Documents appealed to, in Confirmation of it, having been in vain attempted by Force, were ſurrendered by Agreement. Is it poſſible for Treaſon to ſmell ranker than this? And ſhall we ſuffer ſuſpected Perſons to be protected in theſe Circumſtances by an Act of their own Contrivance and Suggeſtion? Shall the Vote of Approbation continue to operate in their Favour, and ſhall the manifold Grounds of Suſpicion that have ariſen ſince, have no Operation againſt them?

"I know there are People of a deſponding Character, ſo terrified at the ſuppoſed Influence of the Crown, and ſo diſguſted at ſome late Tranſactions, as to take it for granted, the Parliament will paſs any Vote a Favourite ſhall dictate. But I, for my own Part, am far from entertaining any ſuch Idea. Great Bodies of Men may, and always will, have ſome Obliquities in their Conduct, but I will never believe, till Experience convinces me, that in ſo eſſential a Point they will ſwerve from the ſtrict Line of Juſtice. Becauſe a Gentleman enjoys a precarious Place, from which he ſaves a few Hundreds a Year, muſt I therefore ſuppoſe, that he will attend to this paltry Conſideration, when his much larger paternal Poſſeſſions, and the Intereſt of his whole Poſterity, are continually at Stake? If I am miſtaken; if we are really bound down in a Chain, ſo rivetted with Gold, that nothing will undo it; if we muſt ſit ſtill with our Arms folded, till our Enemies have drawn their Nets quite round us; adieu all Courage, all Hope, all Endeavour: Let us prepare ourſelves for the Cataſtrophe: Let us ſhut ourſelves up in our own Houſes, to weep over our Children, ſince nothing can avert the Ruin that ſo evidently threatens us."

LONDON, October 19.

YEſterday, at Noon, there was a very numerous Meeting of the Electors of the Borough of Southwark, at the Town-hall. The Meeting was opened preciſely at 12, when Counſellor Grace ſaid, "it was neceſſary, previous to Buſineſs, to elect a Chairman, and that, as Edward Stephens, Eſq; had many Times preſided in that Place, with Satisfaction to his Conſtituents, and Dignity to himſelf, he humbly moved he ſhould now be requeſted to take the Chair." This Motion being ſeconded, and univerſally approved of, Mr Stephens took the Chair. Mr. Grace then got up a ſecond Time, and obſerved, "that as the Determination, in the Houſe of Commons, with reſpect to Mr. Wilkes, was principally the Buſineſs of this Meeting, he begged, that Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. might explain ſuch Particulars as he knew relative to the Affair." Sir Joſeph then came forward, and explained the whole Proceedings of Mr. Wilkes's Expulſion; and concluded, with recommending to the Electors, as the moſt effectual Method of Redreſs, to petition his Majeſty for a D---------- of P---------.

Sir Joſeph ſpoke above Half an Hour, and his Speech met with univerſal Approbation. After he had concluded, Mr. Stephens, the Chairman, roſe. He obſerved, "that after what his worthy Friend had ſaid, there was little left for him to ſay; he therefore would not engroſs their Time; and only begged Leave to remark, that a great Deal of Time had been hitherto thrown away in inſtructing their Members, which, in Part, availed nothing; and that, therefore, as the Caſe now was ſo critical, he adviſed them not to ſit with Arms acroſs, crying, "*Lord have Mercy upon us!*" but rouſe themſelves into Action, and at once addreſs the Throne, as the only Method left them."

After he had concluded this Exordium, he aſked their Permiſſion to read to them a Petition, which was drawn up, he ſaid, with great Circumſpection, by ſeveral eminent Gentlemen; which being immediately aſſented to, and called for, he read it, as follows.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

May it pleaſe your MAJESTY,

WE, the loyal Inhabitants of the ancient Town and Borough of Southwark, beg Leave, with all Humility, to approach your Royal Perſon, and, with Hearts full of Gratitude, to acknowledge the various Bleſſings we have enjoyed under the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover.

The Benefits that we, and theſe Nations in general, have received by the glorious Revolution, were great and invaluable; yet, notwithſtanding theſe Bleſſings, they were far from being properly ſecured to us till the Succeſſion was eſtabliſhed in your Royal Houſe; under them our Privileges and Liberties received Extenſion and Permanency, and the Conſtitution its happy Fiat. We are likewiſe ſenſible of the many gracious Benefits that we have more immediately received from your Majeſty's parental Care and affection.

But we ſhould think ourſelves ſtill wanting in Duty and Affection to the beſt of Kings, if we did not beg Leave to acquaint him, that he has got about his Royal Perſon many evil and pernicious Counſellors, who, unmindful of the Good of their Country, have been for ſome Time practiſing every Method that is ſubverſive of our excellent Conſtitution----the Particulars would be too tedious at preſent to trouble your Majeſty with; we ſhall, therefore, adduce but one Point, which, we truſt, from the Conſideration of your Majeſty's uſual Goodneſs, need only be mentioned to be complied with.

The Point we complain of is, the Deprivation of the Right of Election; a Right that is ſo interwoven in the Conſtitution, that it cannot be diſunited without tearing it up by the Roots; that this is a Grievance we labour under in common with all Engliſhmen, the World is Witneſs to in the Caſe of the County of Middleſex, when, contrary to every Right of Liberty, a Perſon, not having more than a Fifth of the Voices of the People, was *elected*, and the Repreſentative of our free Choice *expelled*.

We, therefore, having no further Dependance on a Body of People, who could act ſo diametrically oppoſite to the Freedom and Rights of Engliſhmen, throw ourſelves entirely on your Majeſty, humbly requeſting their ſpeedy Diſſolution, as the moſt effectual Means to reſtore our happy Conſtitution to its priſtine Vigour."

This was received with the loudeſt Acclamations of Applauſe, and aſſented to, after it had been twice read over. The Chairman then propoſed, that there ſhould be Committees appointed in the different Pariſhes, to wait on thoſe who could not have an Opportunity of ſigning it; this was likewiſe aſſented to, and after a Vote of Thanks was given to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and Edward Stephens, Eſq; the Chairman, the Buſineſs of the Day was concluded.

The Concluſion of the Ayleſbury Petition, which beſeeches a Diſſolution of Parliament, and which is ſigning with great Rapidity, is as follows: "And we earneſtly implore the Intervention of your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs to afford, by legal and conſtitutional Methods, the Means for effectually removing this unexampled Grievance, together with every juſt Cauſe of Uneaſineſs and Complaint; thereby ſecuring to us the Continuance of our fundametal Rights, and eſtabliſhing your Throne in the grateful Hearts of an united People."

The following is ſent us as a true Copy of the Wiltſhire Petition, which is agreed upon, but not preſented.

"Moſt gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Wilts, deeply impreſſed with the Juſtice of the Complaints of our Fellow Subjects, which have been already laid before your Majeſty, proſtrate ourſelves at your Majeſty's Feet, in Hopes of Redreſs.

We apprehend the Freedom of Election of Perſons to ſerve in Parliament, has been violated in the moſt open and daring Manner.

Some of your Majeſty's moſt peaceable Subjects have been murdered at the Place of Election by evil diſpoſed Perſons, who, after having been convicted thereof, have eſcaped with Impunity.

The moſt ſacred and ineſtimable Privilege of Britons (their Right to a conſtitutional Repreſentation in Parliament) has been ſet aſide, and, by a Precedent of the moſt dangerous Nature, a Member of the Houſe of Commons has been impoſed on the County of Middleſex, for whom the Majority of the Freeholders never gave their Voices.

Theſe Facts, in particular, we think it our Duty to repreſent to your Majeſty, relying upon your paternal Love and Tenderneſs, for the Rights of your Subjects; that you will be graciouſly pleaſed by ſuch Exerciſe of your legal Prerogative as to your Royal Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet, to manifeſt your Majeſty's Diſapprobation of their Proceedings, and thereby reſtore Quiet to the Minds of your People. And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

COPY of the DEVONSHIRE INSTRUCTIONS.

To Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. and John Parker, Eſq; Knights of the Shire for the County of Devon.

WE, the Freeholders of the County of Devon, aſſembled in a general Meeting at the Caſtle of Exon, find ourſelves called upon by many weighty Conſiderations to exerciſe the conſtitutional and unqueſtionable Right of inſtructing our Members, with Regard to their Conduct in Parliament. It becomes now more highly neceſſary, when an Opinion has been publicly avowed, derogatory from that Relation, which ought to ſubſiſt between the Electors and their Repreſentatives. We, therefore, enjoin you to promote and ſupport an Enquiry into all thoſe Grievances that have ſo juſtly alarmed the Subjects of this Kingdom; particularly, for what Reaſons a Magiſtrate, in the immediate Service of the Crown, to whom Informations of the moſt important Nature were imparted by a Native and Freeholder of this County, refuſed to examine or enquire after the Evidence pointed out to him; being a Perſon the moſt capable of clearing up the Affair, both from his own Knowledge, and the Papers *then* in his Poſſeſſion; in Conſequence of which Refuſal, Secrets of the moſt important Nature to the Safety of this Kingdom, have been probably loſt, and the alledged Inſtruments of Diſhonour to his Majeſty's Government, *ſcreened* from Cenſure and Puniſhment; and that you will diligently purſue an Enquiry into the criminal Tranſactions referred to in that Information; and that you alſo uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to ſhorten the Duration of Parliaments."

Voted at the Caſtle of Exon, Oct. 5, 1769.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his ſhop in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, hath on ſale,

A VARIETY of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARES, among which are the following articles; CHINA 3 quart, 2 quart, 3 pint, quart, pint and half pint bowls, blue and white, burnt and enamelled; table plates ditto; tea and coffee cups and ſaucers ditto; blue and white *jarrs and beakers*, in ſetts of different ſizes, ſome very low; blue and white, and quilted Nankeen mugs, quart, pint and half pint, in a ſett; a large tureen and diſh; compleat tea ſetts enammelled; Nankeen breakfaſt ditto; and blue and white diſhes, of ſeveral ſizes. GLASS quart, pint, half pint and gill canns and tumblers, engraved, cut bottoms, double and ſingle flint; engraved wine glaſſes; cut ſtemmed ditto, and ale glaſſes, wine and water ditto; right *Free-Maſon*'s ditto; quart, pint, and half pint decanters, cut bottoms, labelled ditto; cruits, ſingle and double flint; proof bottles; creams, with cut bottoms; common ditto, with and without feet; muſtards, with ground ſtoppers; common ditto, ſeveral patterns; cut and common ſalt ſellars; fluted ſugar boxes; and blue and enamelled ditto. CREAM COLOURED oblong feather-edge *diſhes in ſetts*; flat and ſoup *plates* to anſwer ditto; tureens & diſhes, three ſizes; cream ditto; *pierced fruit-baſkets and ſtands*, two ſizes, extremely elegant; pierced and plain fruit and ſallad diſhes; patties, in ſizes; pint and half pint mugs; quart and 3 pint jugs; deſert leaves and ſhells; bread baſkets; jarrs and beakers, in ſizes; garden pots and ſtands, ditto; muſtards and ſpoons; ditto plain; pepper caſtors; ſalts; butter boats, 4 ſizes; cream pots, buckets, and ladles; covered diſhes; ſtrawberry diſhes and ſtands; cheeſe toaſters; baking diſhes, in ſizes; tea pots; bowls; and handled cups and ſaucers; enamelled tea pots and ſugar diſhes. STONE quart, pint, and half pint mugs and bowls; table plates and diſhes; deſerts, baking diſhes of all ſizes; and tea and coffee cups and ſaucers; *blue and white* quart, pint, and half pint bowls; Dutch quart mugs; enamelled cups and ſaucers; NOTTINGHAM baking diſhes, mugs, and bowls. DELF bowls, plates, chamber-pots, and ſugar diſhes. Agate, tortoiſeſhell, colliſlower, and pine-apple tea pots, &c. &c.

Durnford's pins, pound ditto, London ditto; Whitechapel, London, and common needles; black lead pencils; bone and ivory muſtard ſpoons; a few articles of cutlery; ſome RAISINS; and ſuperfine *vellum*; all of which will be ſold at reaſonable prices.

Imported from England, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, ſundry merchandize; amongſt which are as follow, viz.

ENGLISH and India ſilks, ſuch as damaſks, paduaſoys, ſattins, taffeties, mantuas, perſians, bandanoes, ribbons, ſewing ſilks, &c. Beſt hyſon, green and bohea teas; variety of furniture callicoes and chintzes, white and brown Iriſh and Ruſſia sheetings, ozenbrigs, dowlaſs, Ruſſia and Iriſh diaper and huckabacks, brown pomeranias, blue linens, callicoes, callimancoes, durants, tammies, ſerges, ſhaloons, buckrams, Ruſſia duck and drillings, bed ticks, checks; long and clear lawns, cambricks, Iriſh linens, muſlins, humhums, white ginghams, boxes of tin plates, &c.

To be lett by ſaid ALEXANDER HUSTON, for a term of years, or otherwiſe, the houſe, wharff and ſtores, in Water-ſtreet, adjoining Mr. Andrew Hodge's, where the late William Vanderſpiegle lived. † 1 M.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE at the Corner of Front and Arch-ſtreets, on the Bank. Enquire of MARGARET CLYMER, in Cherry-Alley, or GEORGE CLYMER, near the New-Market. †

To be SOLD, by

WILLIAM BROWN,

In DOCK-STREET, near the BRIDGE,

A GOOD Aſſortment of dreſſed LEATHER, Deer and Sheep Skins, Mens and Boys Breeches, Gloves, and Wool, at reaſonable Rates, either by the Quantity, or otherwiſe. Where may be had, good Patterns for Leather Jackets. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WARSAW, *October* 2.

ACCORDING to the laſt Advices from the Ruſſian Army, the Grand Vizir, and three Baſhaws, are ſet out from thence for Conſtantinople. The Turkiſh Army is in the greateſt Conſternation, and that is the Reaſon of its precipitate Flight. General Romanzow has taken the Command of the Ruſſian Army from Prince Gallitzin, and is advancing towards Bender. It is aſſured that 20,000 Moldavians have taken the Oath of Fidelity to the Empreſs of Ruſſia; that the Ruſſian Lieut. Gen. Elmpe has taken Poſſeſſion of Yaſſi; and that Gen. Medem has advanced ſo far in the Ukraine, that he has a Communication with Oczakow.

LONDON, October 7.

IT is poſſible, that there are frequent Accounts of Wagers that were never laid, but we can, upon poſitive Authority, aſſure our Readers, that a Clerk of great Conſequence, in one of the firſt Departments of State, betted, on Wedneſday Evening, 1000 Guineas, that neither Mr. Beckford nor Mr. Trecothick ſerved the Office of Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing, though he would not bind himſelf in the Wager to name who would ſerve it. The Bett was taken by three Gentlemen conjointly.

It is ſhrewdly ſuſpected, that by ſome miniſterial Hocus Pocus, a Method will be found out, in the City too, to adopt a late Court Maxim, by proving, in the preſent Inſtance of Election, that a leſs Number is more than a greater.

We hear that Colonel Coote is preparing to ſet out for the Eaſt-Indies, to take upon him the chief Command of the Company's Forces on the Coaſt of Coromandel, to which Poſt he has lately been raiſed.

It is imagined by many, that from the Dread of the above, and ſome other Circumſtances, a certain Aſſembly will meet much ſooner than was a little while ago expected.

Doctor Franklin, who is very lately arrived from Paris, gives an Account of the moſt unparalelled Diſtreſs and Confuſion of the preſent State of the Finances of that Kingdom: So that all their boaſting about the Conqueſt of Corſica, and their putting other meditated Conqueſts into immediate Operation, is nothing but downright French Gaſconade.

October 12. We hear that Orders have been diſpatched to the commanding Officer of the Troops at Boſton, to make a ſtrict Enquiry into the Affair of the Grenadier, who was lately reſcued from the Conſtables there; and that Directions have been given for Juſtice to be executed on all, who have violated the Rights of the civil Magiſtrates in that Town.

Oct. 13. A Jeweller at the Weſt End of the Town, has received Orders to make a Diamond Stomacher for the Counteſs of Hertford, the capital Stone of which coſt 4000 l. The whole Stomacher will be worth 50,000 l.

A Servant was ſeen, on Tueſday Morning, riding in Hyde-Park, with a Lap-Dog before him, wrapped up in Flannels, for the Benefit of the Air. He rode very gently, having particular Orders not to trot the Horſe, leſt he ſhould make the dear Creature ſick.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 3.

"According to Letters from Warſaw, the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia are going to publiſh a Declaration, in which they will ſet forth, that as the King of Poland was lawfully elected, they are determined to ſupport him in the Throne, at all Events, againſt all his Adverſaries. Theſe Letters add, that it was at Warſaw, and not at Cracovia, as was given out, that four Auſtrian Regiments were arrived, in order to protect that Reſidence, and at the ſame Time to relieve the Ruſſians, who were in Garriſon there, that they might join their Countrymen, and enable them the better to ſuppreſs the Progreſs of the Confederates of Poland, who continue to commit great Exceſſes in that unhappy Kingdom."

Oct. 14. A political Writer, in Addreſs to his Grace the D. of G-----n, ſays, "With whatever Regret an affectionate Subject might behold the Tumult that but a few Months ago appeared before the Palace of the moſt amiable and benevolent of Princes, Men of Diſcernment well knew that it was the Miniſter, and not the Sovereign, that was the Object of Clamour and Diſcontent, and that the People, daring to complain of an odious, arbitrary Miniſter, is not a Crime confined alone to this Nation. Had the People in their Fury, like thoſe of Madrid, indecently demanded an Audience from their Sovereign, and peremptorily have inſiſted upon the Diſgrace of the Miniſter, whoſe odious Conduct had forced them to ſuch extravagant Proceedings, whatever affectionate Concern, under Circumſtances like thoſe, every dutiful Subject would have felt for their benevolent Prince, your Grace, it is preſumed, would have had but a ſmall Share of their Regret; and as the firſt Petition of the City of London, which occaſioned that outrageous Tumult, has by your Grace been treated with ſilent Contempt, happy if the ſame Cauſes do not again produce the ſame Effects, for a ſecond Petition is now preparing to be brought up; a Proceeding ſo unprecedented in a powerful opulent Body of Men, like the City of London, as cannot fail to add to thoſe Apprehenſions and Diſcontents that unhappily are too univerſal."

It is now currently reported, that Mrs. Macaulay is the Author of thoſe ſpirited Letters, addreſſed to the Duke of G-----n, which the Public have been favoured with under the Signature of Junius.

Oct. 17. It is ſaid, that a great trading Company have come to a Reſolution to keep up a conſiderable naval Force of their own, to be compoſed of Ships from 20 to 50 Guns, and to take a Number of Seamen into their Pay for this Purpoſe only.

A Letter from Plymouth, dated October 8, ſays, "Yeſterday Evening a Clergyman embarked with a young Lady of conſiderable Fortune, ſaid to belong to the Neighbourhood of Taviſtock, and are going for Guernſey, where it is thought they will be married. The Lady is extremely handſome, and entitled to a Fortune of 20,000 l. on her coming of Age, beſides great Expectations. Her Intrepidity is to be admired, as ſhe is gone in a ſmall open Boat of about ten Tons Burthen."

Oct. 18. The Perſians have taken Arms, and aſſembled a great Force in the Neighbourhood of Bagdad, which cauſes Speculation among the Turks.

Letters from Conſtantinople, by this Day's Mail, mention, that the Ottomans were thrown into great Conſternation by the Appearance of a Comet, which is always looked upon as a dreadful Omen by thoſe ſuperſtitious People.

We hear a Meſſenger will be ſent in a few Days, on Affairs of great Moment to his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

We hear a Loan of One Million Sterling is now negociating both at London and Amſterdam, on Account of a powerful northern Court, and that the Subſcription among the monied Men in the City fills apace.

October 19.

It is confidently aſſerted that a *Nullum Tempus* Bill, as to the Claims of the Church, is now under Conſideration, being looked upon as equally neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the Rights of the People, as that which lately paſſed into a Law in regard to the Claims of the Crown. It is expected to meet with Oppoſition from the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, as it would prove deſtructive to the moſt fertile Branch of Litigation.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, September 23.

"*A few Days ago the Nuncio of the Court of Rome had a private Audience of the Empreſs Queen, in which it is aſſured his Excellency declared, that the Pope, in Compliance with the repeated Repreſentations of the Courts of Verſailles, Madrid, Naples, and Liſbon, as well as from other Motives, had at laſt reſolved to ſuppreſs the Order of Jeſuits; that his Holineſs was willing to give her Imperial Majeſty immediate Notice of this Reſolution, that ſhe might take the neceſſary Meaſures with Reſpect to the Jeſuits within her Dominions. If this News proves true, all the Eſtates of thoſe Fathers, in the Dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria, will be ſeized, and adminiſtred in the Name of the Sovereign; one Third of which will be made uſe of as a Penſion for the Jeſuits; another Third will be employed in Works of Piety, and the reſt will be added to the public Revenue.*"

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 10.

"We have learnt the following remarkable Anecdote relative to Mahmoud Bey, Envoy from Tripoli, who ſailed Yeſterday Sevennight on board a Dutch Man of War, on his Return home: When the proper Officer came to inform him that the Ship was ready for his Reception, he aſked if the Tripoline Colours were hoiſted on board her, and being anſwered in the Negative, he declared he would not go on board till they were. The Captain made uſe of every Argument to aſſure him that he could not comply with his Demand; and the Envoy perſiſting in his Reſolution, the Captain was obliged to write to the States-General upon the Subject. Their High Mightineſſes were not a little ſurprized at the Abſurdity of the Pretenſion, and enjoined the Captain to acquaint his Barbarian Excellency, that the States would not give themſelves the Trouble to enter into a Diſcuſſion of ſo impertinent a Pretenſion, the Compliance with which would be a Diſgrace to their Right of Sovereignty; and that if the Mahmoud Bey would not go on board, he might ſtay on Shore as long as he pleaſed; but he might depend upon it, that no more Money would be paid to him, or on his Account. This laſt Article made him think it his beſt Way to decamp, and accordingly he went on board directly.

"Some Letters have been received here from Vienna, which inſinuate, that there is ſome Appearance of a Deſign formed by the Empreſs Queen, to prevail with the King of Poland to quit the Throne in Favour of the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen; and that if Perſuaſion will not ſucceed, that other more efficacious Meaſures will be purſued. How ſtrange ſoever this News may appear, it is ſtrongly aſſerted in ſome Letters, as well as that the Empreſs Queen is determined to aſſign Part of the Auſtrian Low Countries, as a Marriage Portion for the future Dauphineſs."

An Hint humbly offered to the preſent, or any future patriotic Parliament.

Whereas the Parliament of 1716, judged it neceſſary to enable the King to continue any Houſe of Commons for 7 Years, inſtead of 3, and thereby to delay the Exerciſe of the People's Right to a more frequent Choice of the whole Body of their Repreſentatives; and whereas the preſent Houſe of Commons has exerciſed (perhaps not an unneceſſary) Power in expelling the Repreſentative of a great and opulent County, choſen without any corrupt or undue Influence, becauſe the Majority of the Members of the ſaid Houſe diſliked his Conduct out of Parliament, it is but equitable that the People ſhould have ſome Remedy againſt the Dangers which may ariſe from ſuch a long Continuance in Power of one and the ſame Body of Men; and likewiſe an Opportunity of ſhewing, as Occaſion ſhall require, their Diſlike of the Conduct of their Repreſentative in Parliament: Let it therefore be enacted, that from henceforth the Repreſented of every County, City, or Borough, ſhall have, as often as they ſhall judge proper to exerciſe it, the Power to diſmiſs the Perſon or Perſons repreſenting them in Parliament, and to ſend others, whom they ſhall think worthy of ſuch an important Truſt, to manage the national Intereſt. For can it be for the Good of the Nation that the Baſe, the Venal, the Negligent, or the Treacherous, when known to be ſuch, ſhall have committed to their Care the Defence of the Intereſts of a generous People? Or that ſuch Miſcreants ſhould be allowed to deſpiſe the Voice by which they obtained Power, and to repreſent in future thoſe who utterly diſapprove and diſlike their preceding Conduct in Parliament? If then ſuch a Scheme as this, whereby the baſe, venal, negligent or treacherous Servant may be removed, cannot be carried into Execution, where can the People of England hope to find Refuge from the Deſpotiſm of the Mighty; or from a Corruption acknowledged in former Parliaments to have iſſued from the public Treaſurers?

Oct. 23. It is ſaid, that the great Purport of ſome Diſpatches received on Friday, by his Excellency Baron de Dieden, from the Court of Copenhagen, is, to demand the Aſſiſtance of this Nation in the War between the Danes and Algerines.

They write from Copenhagen, that notwithſtanding the Dey of Algiers had declared War againſt the Danes, they were not without Hopes of making up the Breach, by the friendly Mediation of the Court of Great-Britain.

Oct. 24. Yeſterday ſome Diſpatches were received from his Excellency John Murray, Eſq; his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

Applications having been made to a certain great Perſonage, from ſo many People of Rank and Fortune, for Permiſſion to ſerve under the Ruſſian Banner againſt the Turks, the Advice of the C-----l, it is ſaid, was taken with Reſpect to what Anſwer ſhould be returned; when it was thought proper, from our preſent Situation, that Negatives ſhould be given to all ſuch Requeſts.

It is reported, that Advice is arrived, by Land, to Holland, from the Coaſt of Coromandel, that the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company had made a long Truce with Heyder Ally; and that the Negociations for an abſolute Peace were very far advanced with him.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's Office from the Court of Liſbon.

They write from Algiers, that the Inhabitants are in daily Expectation of a Bombardment, having received Advice that the Danes were preparing to ſend a ſtrong Squadron into the Mediterranean.

They write from Ferrol, that a Ship of 90 Guns was lately launched there, and the Keel of another of the ſame Rate immediately put upon the ſame Stocks. It is added, that the Spaniards are indefatigable in augmenting their Marine.

Oct. 25. It is aſſerted, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in Conſequence of the good Terms ſhe is on with the Court of Great-Britain, will repeal ſome commercial Laws, which were looked upon as ſevere by the Engliſh Merchants.

The Perſians ſeem to want to draw ſome Advantage from the War between the Porte and Ruſſia: They have aſſembled an Army on the Side of Bagdad; and from the Motions making by the Turks at Diarbeck, it appears that they are apprehenſive of ſome Miſchief on that Side.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 29.

"Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador from Great-Britain, has lately delivered a Memorial to the States-General, complaining of their Behaviour on the Coaſt of Africa, in endeavouring to monopolize the Tobacco Trade in that Country to the Prejudice of the Engliſh, and demanding that the neceſſary Orders may be ſent to that Country, to put a Stop to ſuch illicit Proceedings."

The Opinion that Mr. Yorke will be made Chancellor, in caſe of a Vacancy in that Office, is again revived, and aſſerted by thoſe who are intimately connected with State Affairs.

Oct. 26. The Suppoſition of Lord Holland being gone abroad on account of the public Clamour in general, or the late Reſolution of the Livery of London in particular, is falſe and abſurd. His Health has long been in a moſt precarious and dangerous State, inſomuch that Strawberries (by the Advice of his Phyſicians) have been, for a long Time, almoſt the Whole of his Lordſhip's Food. The two laſt Winters the Noble Lord ſpent chiefly abroad, and the pure, ſerene, and ſettled Air of the South of France, and ſimilar Climates, being found more ſalutary to his Lordſhip's Health than his own Country, it is very natural that he ſhould try again the ſame ſalubrious Medicine, and this is the mighty Secret, and mighty Cauſe of Lord Holland's preſent Journey; a Journey which was ſettled by his Lordſhip, and well known in his Family, and by his intimate Friends, long before laſt Midſummer Day.

On Tueſday Evening an Expreſs arrived in Town, with the melancholy Account that the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton was that Day, about 12 o'Clock, mortally wounded; and Yeſterday we received certain Information that his Lordſhip expired about one o'Clock in the Morning. The inhuman Villain who perpetrated this execrable Murder, was ſhooting in Lord Eglinton's Park at Ardroſſan; and having been queſtioned by his Lordſhip as being a Poacher, he fired upon him at ſome Yards Diſtance. His Lordſhip fatally received the whole Shot in his Belly, and expired with great Agony, though with much Compoſure of Mind. He died at his Houſe at Eglinton (to which he was carried after the ſad Diſaſter) in Preſence of his Mother and Brother, to whom he bade an affecting Farewel. The Servants ſeized the atrocious Murderer, one Mungo Campbell, Officer of Exciſe at Saltcoats, who now lies in the County Jail. How deeply muſt every feeling Heart be affected, when a Life truly valuable to Mankind, is taken away by the Hands of ſuch a Wretch! His Lordſhip was eminently diſtinguiſhed for his humane, polite, and eaſy Behaviour, on every Occaſion. He was adorned with all the fine Talents of the Gentleman, and in ſeveral important Affairs diſplayed his Abilities and Zeal for the Service of his Country, in the moſt auguſt Aſſembly of this Nation. Thoſe who had the Honour of his Lordſhip's Acquaintance, will long and deeply lament the unhappy Death of a Nobleman of conſummate Humanity, the moſt engaging Politeneſs, and poſſeſſed of every Quality that can command the Affection and Eſteem of Mankind.

His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in Honours and Eſtate by his Brother, the Hon. Colonel Archibald Montgomery.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, October 17.

"The Spirit of Building continues as briſk as ever in this City and Neighbourhood. It is reckoned that within theſe five or ſix Years, at leaſt 600 Houſes have been either built, or are now building, in Edinburgh, and its Environs; which reckoned at the Price of 600 l. each, one with another, amounts to 360,000 l. As there are many of theſe Houſes above 1500 l. Value each, the above Eſtimate may be ſuppoſed rather low."

We are deſired to contradict the Paragraph concerning an Application made to the Earl of Chatham to participate in our public Councils, and aſſiſt in the Adminiſtration. The Miniſtry are too conſcious of their own Strength and Stability, to ſtand in Need of the Advice or Aſſiſtance of a Man worn out with Years and Infirmities. To ſeparate the Brotherhood of Stowe, is no Object to Men who are no Strangers to their Inſignificance, as well as deſpicable Intereſtedneſs.

If the late Succeſſes of the Ruſſians againſt the Turks ſhould be followed by a few more ſuch Strokes, the hitherto almoſt unbounded Power of the Ottoman State is at Hand.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Imperial Ambaſſador received Letters of Recal, by a ſpecial Meſſenger from his Court, on which Account he will ſet out in a few Days for Vienna, which he did not expect to do till next Spring.

The Diſturbances which have lately happened in the Iſland of Jerſey, are not likely to ſubſide, the Inhabitants of that Place beine determined not to ſuffer any Infringement on their natural and inherent Rights.

It is now ſtrongly talked of in the Neighbourhood of Berkley-Square, that Lord Clive will ſoon be created an Engliſh Peer, and that he will have a conſiderable Appointment in the Adminiſtration.

Having met with the following Form of a Commitment in an abſolute Government, I have ſent it to you, as a great Curioſity.

"Prince ſuch-an-one in ſuch a Tow'r encloſe,
"During our Will. We do not like his Noſe."

The Reaſon ſeems to be extraordinary; but as Government by Law is a round-about, and oftentimes a perplexed Affair, it is thought that ſeveral Endeavours have lately been made, and are ſtill making, to introdue this ſhort and trouble-ſaymode of Adminiſtration into a certain Country, and its Colonies.

By Advices from Madrid, we learn, that a great Number of Jeſuits lately arrived there, but were obliged immediately to reimbark, and it is thought they are gone to the Miſſionaries in India.

There are now four American Governments vacant. The Miniſtry therefore have it in their Power, by appointing Men of Probity, Prudence, Dignity, and Spirit, to thoſe honourable Offices, to give a favourable Turn to the Affairs of the Colonies, no leſs dangered by Miſmanagement abroad, than by the Undeciſiveneſs of the Councils at home.

A ſtrong Memorial is to be preſented, in the Courſe of this Week, upon the Buſineſs of the Inſult, as it is called by our Neighbours, offered lately in the Downs to the French Flag.

The French Frigate, it is ſaid, is deſerted by the Officers and the Crew, and left in Dover Harbour as a Capture.

By a particular Relation of the Action, which happened on the 9th ult. between the Turks and the Ruſſians, it appears to have been one of the hotteſt almoſt ever known. In the Wood of Ratohewſkoy, the Ruſſians were twice driven from behind two of their Entrenchments, but rallied again each Time behind the third, and forced back the Enemy from all the Entrenchments in their Turn. The whole Action laſted from Break of Day till Two in the Afternoon; and four Regiments, who guarded the above Wood, are ſaid to have fired more than One Hundred Rounds each.

HALIFAX, December 5.

The Schooner St. George, Capt. Ward, from New-York, bound for Quebec, in going up the River St. Lawrence, met with a Storm, in which ſhe loſt two Anchors and Cables, and could not proceed up the River, was obliged to put back, and Yeſterday arrived in this Harbour, after a Paſſage of 12 Weeks.

BOSTON, December 14.

By the lateſt Letters from England, written by Perſons of Character, and the beſt Intelligence, we are adviſed, That, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid, and induſtriouſly circulated, of the Non-importation of Britiſh Goods into America having no Effect, the great manufacturing Towns in England, ſuch as Wolverhampton, Birmingham, &c. very ſenſibly feel the Agreement of our Merchants, and complain of thoſe who reduced us to the Neceſſity of theſe Meaſures; ſome of them ſay, the Redreſs would now come too late; their labouring People began to hanker after the good cheap Living and Freedom of America, and many of them would never be eaſy till they got there.

Dec. 18. Laſt Week arrived here Captain Godfrey, in a Schooner, from Liverpool in Nova-Scotia, who informs, that on the 3d Inſtant, about 30 Leagues Weſt of Cape-Sable, he came acroſs the Wreck of a Schooner, of about 50 Tons, her Foremaſt gone, her Sails torn, and her Hold full of Lumber and Water;---Captain Godfrey brought away one Anchor, alſo a few Blocks; ſhe was formerly painted green, and had four Cabbin Windows.

Laſt Thurſday Noon departed this Life, having nearly compleated the 73d Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL KNEELAND, formerly an eminent Printer in this Town.

NEW-YORK, December 25.

By the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, *Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-York, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain ſeditious Paper, was lately printed, publiſhed, and diſperſed in this City, directed "To the Public,", in the Words following;

"The Spirit of the Times rendered it neceſſary for the Inhabitants of this Colony to convene, in order effectually to avert the deſtructive Conſequences of the late *baſe inglorious* Conduct of our General Aſſembly; who have, in Oppoſition to the loud and general Voice of their Conſtituents,---the Dictates of ſound Policy,---the Ties of Gratitude, and the glorious Struggle we have engaged in for our invaluable Birth-rights, dared to vote Supplies to the Troops, without the leaſt Shadow of a Pretext for their pernicious Grant. The moſt eligible Place will be in the Fields, near Mr. De La Montagne's, and the Time,---between 10 and 11 o'Clock in the Morning, where we doubt not every Friend to his Country will attend.

LEGION."

Which Paper having been taken into Conſideration by the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, the Houſe did, on the 19th Day of *December* inſt. come to the following Reſolutions thereupon.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the ſaid Paper is an infamous Libel, and contains a ſcandalous Reflection on the Conduct, Honour, and Dignity of this Houſe.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the Author, or Authors of the ſaid Paper, is, and are guilty of a high Miſdemeanor.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, requeſting he will

be pleased to issue a Proclamation, offering a Reward of *Fifty Pounds*, to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Author or Authors of the above recited Paper, so that they may be brought to condign Punishment.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby, in his Majesty's Name, offering a Reward of *Fifty Pounds*, to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Author or Authors of the above mentioned Paper, so that he or they be thereof convicted: And over and above the said Reward, I do hereby promise his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to any Accomplice or Accomplices, who shall discover the Author or Authors of the seditious Paper aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Fort George, *in the City of* New-York, *the 20th Day of* December, 1769, *in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* God, *of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith*, and so forth.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

By his Honour's Command,
Gw. Banyar, D. Secry.

GOD save the KING.

By the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, *Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-York, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain seditious and libellous Paper, was lately printed, published, and dispersed within the City of *New-York*, dated *New-York, December* 16th, 1769; directed in these Words---"To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of *New-York*," and containing many insolent, daring, and infamous Reflections on the Honour, Dignity, and Authority of the three Branches of the Legislature of the said Province; which having been taken into Consideration by the General Assembly, the House did, on the Nineteenth Day of *December* instant, come to the following Resolutions thereupon.

Resolved, That the said Paper is a false, seditious, and infamous Libel.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the said Paper highly reflects on the Honour and Dignity of the House; is calculated to inflame the Minds of the good People of this Colony, against their Representatives in General Assembly; and contains scandalous Reflections on the three Branches of the Legislature.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the Proposal therein contained, to come down in a Body to the House, is an audacious Attempt to destroy the Freedom and Independence of this House, and consequently the Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of this Colony; introductive of Anarchy and Confusion, and subversive of the fundamental Principles of our happy Constitution.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the Author or Authors, Aiders and Abettors of the said Paper, is, or are guilty of a high Misdemeanor; and a daring Insult on the Honour, Justice, and Authority of this House.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That an humble Address be presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting he will be pleased to issue a Proclamation, offering a Reward of *One Hundred Pounds*, to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Author or Authors, Aiders and Abettors, of the above recited Paper, so that they may be brought to condign Punishment.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby, in his Majesty's Name, offering a Reward of *One Hundred Pounds*, to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Author or Authors, Aiders and Abettors, of the above mentioned seditious Paper, so printed, published, and dispersed as aforesaid; so that he or they be thereof convicted: And over and above the said Reward, I do hereby promise his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to any Accomplice or Accomplices, who shall discover the Author or Authors, Aiders or Abettors, of the seditious Paper aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Fort-George, *in the City of* New-York, *the Twentieth Day of* December, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* God, *of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith*, and so forth.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

By his Honour's Command,
Gw. Banyar, D. Secretary.

GOD save the KING.

To the Freeholders, Freemen, and Inhabitants of the City of New-York, that met in the Fields, on Monday last.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to your Requisition, the Committee appointed by you (except Mr. Thurman, who declined serving) have made the following Report to your Representatives, to wit.

To John Cruger, James Jauncey, James De Lancey, and Jacob Walton, *Esquires, Representatives for the City and County of* New-York, *in General Assembly.*

Gentlemen,

THIS Day a very considerable Number of the Inhabitants met in the Fields, to consider of the Inexpediency, and dangerous Consequences that would result to this Colony, and the common Cause of Liberty, by granting Money to support his Majesty's Troops. After waiting on the Ground from Eleven to Twelve o' Clock, they appointed a Gentleman to propound the necessary Questions, in order to gain the Sentiments of the People:----Which being done, he stated and explained the Vote passed by the honourable House of Assembly, for granting the Money to support the Troops? After a small Pause, the Question was put, Whether they approved of the Vote of the House of Assembly, for granting the Money to support the Troops? Which was carried in the Negative, there being but very few for the Affirmative; not more in our Opinion than five or six. And then the Question was put, Whether they were for giving any Money to the Troops, on any Consideration whatsoever? Which was carried in the Negative, there being not more for the Affirmative than there were on the former Question. Immediately thereupon the Question was put, Whether they would appoint a Committee to communicate the Whole of this Transaction to their Members? Which was carried in the Affirmative; and accordingly the following Gentlemen were appointed.

Jacobus Van Zandt, John Lamb, Isaac Sears, Samuel Broome, James Van Vaurk, Erasmus Williams, Casper Wistar, Thomas Franklin, junior, John Thurman, and Alexander M'Dougal.

The Representatives received the Committee with Decency; and in general returned for Answer,-----That they were of Opinion the Majority of the Inhabitants were disposed to give Money to support the Troops, and that it was now too late to pay any Regard to the above Report of the Committee.

Mr. John Lamb being the Person who proposed the Questions in the preceding Report, Mr. De Noyellis charged him therefore with being an Abettor to the Papers signed, A SON of LIBERTY, and LEGION, and moved the honourable House to order Mr. Lamb to appear before it, to answer for that Conduct;------and as what he did in the Fields is the undoubted Right and Privilege of every *Englishman*, the Committee conceiving themselves equally concerned in propounding the Questions with him; and therefore wrote Mr. De Noyellis the following Letter.

SIR, *New-York, December* 20, 1769.

WE, the Members of the Committee, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, appointed by the Inhabitants that met in the Fields on the 18th Instant, consider ourselves as Parties in the Questions put by Mr. Lamb there, and therefore, Sir, you may consider us in the same Predicament with him; and as you are so solicitous to bring him to the Bar of the honourable House of Assembly, to answer for that Conduct, we take this Method to inform you of our Sentiments on that Subject, and are ready to answer for our Conduct in a constitutional Manner.

We are, Sir, Your very humble Servants,

Isaac Sears, Casper Wistar, Alexander M'Dougal, Jacobus Van Zandt, Samuel Broome, *junior*; Erasmus Williams, James Van Vaurk.

We certify this to be a true Copy of the Original.

John Berrian, jun. John Alexander M'Dougal.

To JOHN DE NOYELLIS, Esquire.

"On Monday last, at Twelve o' Clock, a considerable Number of the Inhabitants met in the Fields (not less than Fourteen Hundred, in the Opinion of a Military Gentleman, who saw them, and is well acquainted with the Appearance of that Number, and the Ground they would occupy) where they appointed a Gentleman to propound Questions relative to the Vote of the honourable House of Assembly, for granting Money for the Support of the Troops. After their Determinations thereon, they appointed a Committee to communicate the whole Transaction to their Representatives: In Consequence thereof, all the Committee (except Mr. John Thurman, who declined serving) met, and agreed to make their Report the next Day to their Members:---Accordingly on the 19th, at Eleven o' Clock, Eight of the Committee went to the City-Hall, and delivered it."

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.

The Reverend Mr. STRINGER will preach Charity Sermons on *Sunday* next, in the *Afternoon*, and at *Night*, in St. Paul's Church, when Collections will be made for the Poor, especially the Prisoners in the Goal of this City, many of whom, it is said, are in the most deplorable Situation, from the Inclemency of the Season, and the Want of the Necessaries of Life.---A Hymn and Anthem will be sung on the Occasion.--A small Sum, that was collected Yesterday, in the same Church, is now laying out, for the immediate Relief of the *Prisoners*.

Captain Eyres, from Lisbon, on the 25th ult. in Lat. 31: 30, Long. 70: 30, spoke a Brig from Portsmouth for South-Carolina, out 6 Weeks; and on the 4th Instant, about 100 Leagues South-East of our Capes, he spoke the Snow Esther, Captain Dann, from this Port for the Coast of Africa, out 5 Days, all well.

Captain Crawford from St. Croix, informs, that Captain Pell, in a Sloop from New York, arrived at that Place in 13 Days Passage.

The Inhabitants of this City are hereby cautioned to keep their Front Doors shut in the Evenings; as Numbers of pilfering Fellows are nightly patrolling the Streets, and too frequently find Opportunities of robbing the Unwary.-----A House in Water-Street was lately robbed of a considerable Quantity of Wearing Apparel about six o'Clock in the Evening. And last Week the Store of Messieurs Francis and Tilghman was attempted to be robbed; after breaking several Locks, the Villains endeavoured to open an Iron Chest, but failing therein, they went off without their Booty.

*** The Members of the American Philosophical Society will be pleased to take Notice, that the *Election* of their Officers for the ensuing Year, is to be held at the College, on Friday, the 5th of January, between the Hours of *Two* and *Five* in the Afternoon; and that it is required by their Laws, that such Members, as have not paid in their Subscriptions for the present Year, do pay the same, before they can be entitled to a Vote. The Treasurer will attend at the Place of Election to receive such outstanding Subscriptions; and Business will begin Half an Hour after *Two* precisely.

*** *The* Contributors *to the Sea Captains Club, are desired to attend their Annual Meeting on Monday, the 1st of January, at the London Coffee-house, at 5 o' Clock in the Evening.*

*** About the latter End of October a Man was taken up, on Suspicion, at New York, who called himself John Galloway, and on his Examination could give but a poor Account of himself; but there were Goods of Value found on him, which exactly answer the Description of those advertised in this Paper, by Samuel Bond, of Whiteland Township, Chester County, on the 2d of November last; the said Samuel Bond is desired to prove his Property to said Goods, or take the necessary Steps for securing them, otherwise said Galloway will be discharged by the First Day of February next.

☞ The Person's Name, committed on Suspicion of counterfeiting the Three Pound Bills of this Province, is HARMAN ROSENCRANTZ.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Friendship, W. M'Cunn, from Antigua. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Lisbon. Schooner Duke and Duchess, J. Holden, Virginia. Brig James, S. Crawford, St. Croix. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boston. Sloop Bentham, R. Alberson, from New-York.

OUTWARDS. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, and Sloop Africa, J. M'Lead, for Lisbon. Sloop Burke, A. Burrows, St. Vincent. Ship Dolphin, J. Davidson, Cadiz. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Mason, S. Carolina. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, Montserrat. Brig James, S. Crawford, St. Croix. Sloop Bentham, R. Alberson, New-York.

CLEARED. Brig St. George, C. Stewart, to Jamaica. Ship Catherine, A. Henderson, Belfast. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Brig George, J. Drew, and Ship Boyne, G. Conyngham, Lisbon. Sloop Dolphin, J. M'Carten, North-Carolina. Brig Connely, R. Miller, Dublin. Ship Newry, G. Smith, Newry. Brig Alice, W. Ryland, to Killala.

For the Entertainment of the CURIOUS,

A COURSE of Electrical Experiments, divided into two Lectures, is proposed to be exhibited at the College, To-day and To-morrow; and again on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Thursday and Friday, next Week; to begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY's House, near the College, at Half a Dollar for each Lecture. †

By Authority, by the American Company, at the Theatre in Southwark, To-morrow being Friday, December 29, will be presented a Tragedy, called

GEORGE BARNWELL,

Or, The

LONDON MERCHANT.

To which will be added, A Pantomime Entertainment, not performed here these two Years, called

HARLEQUIN RESTORED.

With Songs and Dances incidental to the Piece.

WANTED,

A SOBER, industrious MAN, who understands farming. Enquire at William Peters's plantation, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, or of the Subscriber, in Philadelphia. ‡ William Peters, jun.

BLACK LEAD,

CAREFULLY picked and cleaned from stone and earth, and BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES, suitable for Brass-founders, Silver-smiths, &c. of the best quality, and all sizes, To be SOLD, in small and large quantities, by

DANIEL OFFLEY,

At his house in Front-street, below the Drawbridge, or JOHN WILSON, at Israel Pemberton's.

Orders from abroad, or for exportation, will be duly attended to, and the crucibles carefully packed. ‡ 5s. *Theif.*

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, *on the 3d of this instant December, from the subscriber, living in Strasburgh township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant lad, named James Welsh, a weaver by trade, a thick well set fellow, has dark red hair, trimmed before, is about 5 feet high, 17 years old, a pretty large head, talks good Dutch, has a fair skin, had on, when he went away, a brown linsey coat, too narrow for him, a white double jacket, with white metal buttons, old buckskin breeches, old tow trowsers, white knit stockings, a pair of new shoes, a tow shirt, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said James Welsh, so as the subscriber can get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* § Conrad Hook.

To be sold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 14th day of February next, several valuable houses and lots of ground, being part of the estate of John Baily, gold-smith, viz.

ONE certain lot of ground (with a neat 3 story brick house erected thereon, being the north-west corner of Front and Chestnut-streets) containing in breadth, on Front-street, 20 feet, and in length or depth, on Chestnut-street, 24 feet, having an extensive and convenient vault in Chestnut-street, now in the tenure of the said Baily, and subject to a ground rent of £ 6 15 2 currency per annum.

One other lot of ground (with a good two story brick house erected thereon) situate on the north side of Chestnut-street, containing in breadth, on said street, 25 feet, and in length or depth 20 feet, having also an extensive and convenient vault, the same being a noted and well accustomed beer house for upwards of 20 years, now in the tenure of William Moore, and adjoining the first mentioned messuage.

A certain ground-rent of 6 pounds currency per annum, issuing out of a house and lot, now in the tenure of Charles Meredith, and adjoining the first mentioned messuage.

One other lot of ground (with a two story frame house erected thereon, 17 feet by 17, with a brick gable end to the southward; a kitchen and bake-house 30 feet by 11, 2 stories, and a loft over them; part brick, and part wood, and new shingled last summer, having a good large oven) situate on the west side of Front-street, between Pine and Almond-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length or depth 126 feet, and now in the tenure of Philip Flake.

Also a certain lot or piece of ground, containing in breadth on Schuylkill, Front and Second-streets, 102 feet, and in length or depth 396 feet, under a good post and rail fence.

Good and sufficient titles will be given for the above estate, by John Rhea, Charles Meredith, George Meade, William Craig, John Wilcocks, Samuel C. Morris, Assignees.

WHEREAS there came into this province, last summer was a year, from Cork, in Ireland, a certain Patrick Callaghan, it is supposed indented for 4 years, with one James Kenny, blacksmith, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county; he is about 18 or 19 years of age, pock marked, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, by trade a weaver; the subscriber would be very glad if he would send a letter, directed to James Huston, at the sign of the Highland Man, and Bear, in Second-street, Philadelphia, between Market and Chestnut-streets, for

‖ DANIEL CALLAGHAN.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1769.

WHEREAS HANNAH, the wife of THOMAS HODGE, of this city, chimney sweeper, has eloped from her said husband, and run him considerably in debt; this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

‡ THOMAS HODGE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy Dutch servant MAID; has 5 years to serve, can sew, knit, and spin, and is fit for town or country business. Enquire of the printers. ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, some time ago, a certain NICHOLAS PURTLE, of a fairish complexion, and lightish coloured hair, some what curled, if not cut off, his apparel not known; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has followed several sorts of employments in Chester county, and kept Tavern, some time ago, at the Cross-Roads, in said county; he is very talkative, of a fair speech, and much given to dissimulation. Whoever takes up said Purtle, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by David Harlan, *living in London Grove township, Chester county.* ‡ *The 12th of Twelfth-Month*, 1769.

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The BRIG PRINCE of WALES, *THOMAS MASON*, Commander;

Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail as soon as possible. For Freight, or Passage, apply to Captain George Noarth, Alexander Lunan, or said Commander, at Thomas Riche's Wharff.

A Parcel of clean new RICE, to be sold by said Lunan.

WAS stolen out of the stable belonging to the subscriber, in New-Britain township, Bucks county, in the night, a black HORSE, with a bald face, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with an S, though something dim, shod before, lately trimmed, has several saddle marks, and a scar of an old cut goes across the foot lock joint, at the off side and fore foot, paces, trots and hand-gallops well, carries lofty, and has good courage. Any person that will take up the above described horse, with the thief, and secures them, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have a reward of Forty Shillings for the horse, and Three Pounds for the thief and horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

December 19, 1769. ‡ Jacob Yeather.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on the South-side of Lombard-street, adjoining the House of the Widow Katter, and Ground of John Williams, 18 Feet front, and 77 Feet deep, clear of all Incumbrances. For Particulars enquire of

William Kostor, *Cooper, in Walnut-street.*

Germantown, December 25.

To be SOLD, by public vendue, on Thursday, the 19th of January, by the subscriber, living on the premises,

A VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT, containing in front 63 feet, and in depth 69 perches and 12 feet, the greatest part thereof is excellent watered meadow ground, inferior to none in the neighbourhood; there is on the premises, a good almost new two story stone Hatter's shop, well calculated for carrying on that business, with suitable stabling, &c. Likewise one lot of ground, containing about 4 acres, joining Bensell's Lane, and situated near Mr. Pemberton's country seat. The whole being situated opposite John Jones senior's tanyard. Any person inclining to view the premises, or purchase, before the day of sale, may apply to George Keamer. ¶

December 12, 1769.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from his master, living in York-Town, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named JAMES ANDERSON, has been a good while in the country, speaks middling good English, is a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, has black curled hair, and very thick lips; had on, when he went away, a grey ratteen jacket, lined with blue and white striped flannel, a home-made shirt of middling coarse flaxen linen, a pair of good leather breeches, but a little too short for him, an English half-worn castor hat, which he commonly wears sharp cocked, a pair coarse ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of strong shoes: He is a House-joiner by trade, and had on a leather apron; took with him, a smooth bore gun, and powder horn, 1 tennant and 1 pannel saw, an old great coat of a dirty colour, the buttons chiefly wore off, a check shirt, and a pair of blue yarn stockings, with sundry small Joiner's tools. Whoever takes up, and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by John M'Donogh. ¶

N. B. Said servant is supposed to have a pass in the name of Daniel Fullin, and it is likely will pass in said Fullin's name.

December 21, 1769.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

DROPT yesterday, on Lancaster road, betwixt the Sign of the Buck and Sorrel Horse, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, with upwards of One Hundred Pounds cash therein, and being immediately missed by the owner, who returned in search thereof, found the bags opened, and the cash taken away. This may therefore warn the person or persons, who has the same in custody, that if they do not discover and return it to Joseph Miller, at the Sign of the Buck, or to Francis Holton, at the Sign of Admiral Warren, Tavern-keepers, on the aboveaid road, it will be certainly much to their disadvantage, as they may expect the means usual for discovery of deeds of this nature, will be punctually observed and practiced; but if they do deliver it to the above persons, then, they shall receive Five Pounds reward, and no questions asked. And if any other person or persons, not concerned, shall discover the same being feloniously concealed, and makes information thereof to the abovenamed persons, so as the owner may get it again, shall be entitled to a character of honesty, and also receive the reward of Ten Pounds, from JOSEPH MILLER, or FRANCIS HOLTON.

N. B. The cash can be particularly described, and in general, consists of 20 Half Johannes's, one bundle of paper money, marked £ 44: 12, and 8 dollars. †

GOOD FORGE HAMMERS and ANVILS, made and sold by THOMAS MAYBURY, at Hereford Furnace, in Berks county.

N. B. They are likewise SOLD by JEREMIAH WARDER, in Philadelphia. §

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he still continues to carry on the Goldsmith and Jeweller's business as usual, at the corner of Front and Chestnut-streets.

As it always has been his constant endeavour to oblige his customers, so every one may depend upon it, that he will exert himself, as much as lies in his power, to perform his work with all the care, dispatch and nicety, that can be required. And all orders shall be executed, at the most reasonable rates, to the full satisfaction of his employers, who he hopes will continue their former favours, which will greatly oblige their humble servant, JOHN BAYLY. *T.b.c. 3 m.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres, situate in the county of Sussex, and province of New-Jersey, two miles and a half from Andover furnace, and the like distance from the Court-house, at either of which places is a ready market for all kinds of produce. There is, on said plantation, a frame dwelling-house, and kitchen, almost new, and well finished, with cellars under the whole; also good stables, shed, cow-house, spring-house, a commodious log dwelling-house, and a convenient paled garden; one orchard of 160 bearing apple-trees, and another of the same number, lately planted; about 70 acres of plowland, and 20 acres of meadow cleared, the latter in good English grass, and the whole under good fence. At least 30 acres more meadow may be made, at a small expence, and can be easily watered by a brook running through the tract. The situation of this place is very advantageous for a tavern, as four roads meet there, where a noted one has been kept for some years past, formerly by the Widow Kennedy, but now by David Lindsey. Any person inclining to purchase the said plantation, may know the terms by applying, at the furnace aforesaid, to

¶ 5 W. ARCHIBALD STEWART.

Lancaster Goal, December the 8th, 1769.

WAS committed to my custody, a Negroe man, who calls himself Joseph Damney, and says he belongs to Joseph Marks, of Philadelphia; said Negroe is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and about 34 or 35 years of age; had on, when committed, a blue jacket, an old felt hat, a pair of old tow trowsers, and good shoes; he is a chunky built fellow, I think, according to an advertisement in the news-paper, that his name is Tom Tony, and that he belongs to Joseph Watkins, junior, of Philadelphia. His master, if any he has, is therefore desired to come, or send, and pay his fees, otherwise he will be sold out, in 5 weeks from the date hereof, by

‡ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

December 17, 1769.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living 4 miles below New-Castle, a servant man, named William Blaney, born in this country, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, wears his own dark brown hair: Had on, an old superfine blue broadcloth coat, a blue cloth jacket, broke about the breast, an old blue and white linen jacket, an old narrow brimmed beaver hat, without loops, new buckskin breeches, and new shoes. He halts a little, occasioned by a cut on his great toe. The coat and jackets do not fit him well, being his master's clothes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS, if taken more than 20 miles from New-Castle, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ *JOHN KING.*

RUN away from the subscriber, living at Petapsco Ferry, Maryland, on the 14th of this instant December, a convict servant man, named JOHN PRAT, about 6 feet high, with red hair, and a down look, he appears to be about 25 years of age; had on, when he went away, a long blue jacket, with leather buttons, a white flannel under jacket, bound round with black, an ozenbrigs shirt, long ozenbrigs trowsers, with white flannel drawers under them, blue ribbed stockings, and country made shoes, with buckles; had on a sailor's cap; he complains of a weakness in his back, and wears a broad duck belt next to his shirt, he passes for a sailor, and possibly may change his name and clothes, and I imagine he has a forged pass. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Two Pounds reward, if taken in the province, if out of the province, THREE POUNDS, paid by FLORA DORSEY.

RUN away on Tuesday, the 12th day of this instant December, from the Subscriber, living in London Britain township, Chester county, a servant lad, named WILLIAM COCHRAN, but may change his name, as this is the 4th time of his running away; he is a weaver by trade, but can work at farming, is this country born, a stout built fellow, about 17 years of age; had on, when he went away, a half worn wool hat, with a great many small holes eat by the crickets, a brown jacket, with a turn up cuff, flat metal buttons, the fore parts lined with thick old cloth, the back parts with a piece of a blanket, his under ditto of striped camblet, the fore parts mended lately with some of the same, ticken breeches, lined with flannel, made to buckle at the knees, the twill of the ticken inside, new yarn stockings, of a walnut brown, good shoes, tied with strings; he took a pitching axe with him, and has a tow shirt; has sooty coloured hair, and his skin much of the same colour, round face, big nose, somewhat round shouldered, down look, and clumsey built, cannot say much for himself if challenged. It is expected he will strive to get over Susquehanna, as he thinks his mother is there; her name was Bet Barret, she speaks through her nose, and was married to Hugh Smith, when she went over the river. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have TRIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN ROSS. ¶

To be SOLD by the Executors of Mr. John Reily, deceased, by public vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 13th day of January next, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A GROUNDRENT of Twelve Pounds per annum, Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of a lot of ground, situate on the south side of High-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the said street 19 feet and two tenths of a foot, and in depth 118 feet, now in the possession of George Ernst Lechler. There is a good brick building thereon, with the privilege of purchasing off the same within forty years, at twenty years purchase, not less than £ 20 at a payment, the rent to abate in proportion. ¶

Glouceſter County, December 16, 2769.

BY virtue of a writ, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 20th of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, containing 200 acres, more or less, situate on the south branch of Timber Creek, adjoining lands of Richard Cheesman, and lands late John Blackwood's; and also a tract of excellent cedar swamp, situate on the four mile branch, on Great Egg-harbour river, containing 80 acres, more or less, and 127 acres and 37 perches of pine land, well timbered, situate at a certain place, called the Four Mile Neck, and is bounded by lands of Richard Arrel; the above plantation is very convenient for a tanyard, or almost any public business; it is within half a mile of an excellent grist-mill, and within a mile of a Meeting-house; late the property of Benjamin Collins; seized in execution by JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff.

TO be *SOLD*, a plantation lying along Shrewsbury road, 4 miles from Allentown, in the township of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, in the province of East New-Jersey, containing 286 acres of land, about 30 or 40 acres of good English meadow, and as much more may be made, with little improvement, the up-land very good for wheat or other grain; the whole well watered and timbered, a two story house and barn, waggon-house, smoak-house, and two good bearing orchards, which never misses bearing plenty of fruit every year; the house stands exceeding pleasant, and a prospect of the meadows from the door, it is very handy to a mill, one mile distance, and three more mills, the fartheſt do not exceed 4 miles, where you may dispose of your produce, 9 miles to a landing; likewise very convenient to meeting, a Quaker Meeting-house adjoining the place, and a Baptist Meeting-house, about 2 miles distance, and a Church and Presbyterian Meeting, not exceeding 4 miles; it being the property of John Clarke, late of Stony Brook, deceased. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, where the conditions of sale may be known, by me § WILLIAM CLARKE.

WHEREAS several watches have been left at the shop of the late Thomas Stretch, deceased, by persons unknown, makers names as follow; 1. David Terrier; 2. Jaques Poette; 3. Benjamin Bell; 4. Anthony Ward, Philadelphia; 5. Peter Semaistre. This may serve to inform the owners, that if they prove their property, and pay the charges to ISAAC STRETCH, Watchmaker, in Second-street, next door to the corner of Chestnut-street, by the first day of February next, they may have them again, otherwise they will be sold for the charges, by PETER STRETCH.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on in February next,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, with two Acres of excellent Ground for a Garden, situate in Southwark, and within a Mile of the New-Market, together with one Half or the Whole of 200 choice Apple-trees, whereof above two Thirds are the best Newtown Pippins. A Person wanting such a Place, and has, or can purchase six Cows, may be accommodated with a sufficient Quantity of as good Meadow as any near this City, and not distant more than one Mile and an Half from the Dwelling-house. Any one that desires further Information, may apply to the Printers hereof; but to save Trouble, none need apply, except he can produce a Character from a Person of Reputation, of his being a tolerable good Gardiner, and an industrious sober Man. Tbctf.

Glouceſter Goal, December 8, 1769.

THE Subscribers hereof give this public Notice, agreeable to an Act of Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, lately made, to all their Creditors, to meet them before Robert Friend Price, and Samuel Harrison, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Judges for the County of Glouceſter, at Glouceſter, on the Third Day of January next, and then shew Cause, if any they have, why they should not be discharged from their present Confinement, as the said Act directs. WILLIAM FORKER, JAMES SIMPSON.

Glouceſter, December 19, 1769.

WAS taken up and committed to Glouceſter Goal, agreeable to an Advertisement of William Wilson, Constable of East-Caln Township, Chester County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, a certain William M'Kerachan; therefore the said William Wilson is hereby desired to come immediately and take him out, by RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler. ¶

WAS found in the Custody of a Woman, who was taken up on Suspicion of Felony, a Piece of Cambrick, supposed to be stolen at Wilmington Fair. The Owner, on applying to the Subscriber, in the Borough of Chester, may have it again. ¶ HENRY HALE GRAHAM.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphan's Court for Chester County, will be exposed to Sale by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th Day of January next, on the Premises, a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of East-Caln, in the said County, bounded by Lands of John M'Farland, James M'Farland, Francis Pearson, William Roberts, and Robert Parke, containing 195 Acres, and Allowance; late the Estate of Alexander M'Clane, deceased. Where due Attendance will be given by

† WILLIAM M'CLANE, Administrator.

For BELFAST,

The Ship PHILADELPHIA,
JAMES MALCOM, MASTER,

A Remarkable fast sailing ship, and has good accommodations for passengers; part of her cargoe ready to go on board, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or said Master, at Mr. *Bickley*'s wharff. *Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1769.*

N. B. The said *M'Neile* and *Tolbert* have for sale, some casks of CORK BUTTER.

December 2.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

THE store of the subscribers was opened last night, supposed to be done with a key, out of which was stolen, 15 yards of crimson, and 11 and 1 quarter yards of blue flowered sattin; one red leather trunk, containing 16 glass necklaces and ear rings set in pinchbeck, the ear rings were marked 36*s.* Also a parcel of needles and fish hooks; three large double flint case bottles, one full of brandy, one full of wine, the other about half full of Geneva. One of the desks in the store was broke open, out of which was taken one pair of womens stone buckles, one silver girdle and stone buckle, with sundry ragged bills, and some coppers, amounting to 15 shillings. Out of another open desk was taken one pair of silk hose, and a pair of womens silk mitts. Whoever secures the thief and goods, shall have the above reward. WILLING and TOD.

A GREAT assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, with trimmings, to be sold very cheap, for ready money, by FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his store in Front-street, between Market and Arch streets.

Also superfine BILLIARD CLOTH, fine kersey, breeches patterns, jeans, &c. &c.

Baltimore Town, Nov. 14, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK house, wherein the subscriber now lives, situate almost in the center of the town, two stories high, 58 feet in front, and commodiously built, with proper offices to it. Any person inclinable to purchase, on depositing a small sum in part, may have any reasonable time for payment of the residue, with or without interest. Also to be rented, for a term of years, a farm, with a grist-mill, thereon, together with a stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, within 10 miles of Baltimore-town, and 3 of Elkridge landing. For terms apply to

¶ THOMAS JONES.

For BELFAST, directly,

The Ship EARL of DONEGALL,
DUNCAN FERGUSON,
Master;

WILL sail with all expedition, the greatest part of her cargoe ready to put on board. For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or said master on board. She is a fine ship, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. ‡

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas Ives now lives, situate in Charles-Town township, Chester county. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent the same, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be shewn to such as apply to the owner, living near the premises. *T.b.c.t.f.* WILLIAM MOORE.

Maryland, Baltimore Town, August 30, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away yesterday evening, from the subscriber, an English convict servant man, named JONATHAN STICKWOOD, born in Cambridgeshire, is about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has grey eyes, and short dark coloured hair, which curls a little; he has been sick some time, and looks very yellow, and poorly; had on an old hat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, a light blue cloth jacket, with sleeves, and metal buttons, the under part of the sleeves let out with deep blue cloth, blue yarn stockings, good strong shoes, and odd buckles; took with him, a fine Irish linen shirt, a red and white calicoe jacket, with horn moulds thereto, covered with the calicoe, a pair of white Russia drab breeches, with white metal buttons, a good striped silk, a spotted linen, and an old black Barcelona handkerchief, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of scarlet garters. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds if 40 miles, and the above reward if out of the province (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ 8 W. WILLIAM GOODWIN.

THE PUBLIC may be informed (by us the Subscribers) that we have made use of THIS COUNTRY STEEL, in various Ways, some of which we found very good, and a great Deal otherwise. BUT, upon a late Trial of the STEEL, made by HUMPHREYS and ZANE, we have used it for different Kinds of Work; some of us have tried it in the very best of edged Tools, and do find that it is EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to any imported from ENGLAND. Witness our Hands,

ADAM STRICKER, sen.	ROBERT EASTBURN,
JOSEPH SERMON,	JAMES HENDRICKS,
JAMES MORRELL,	DANIEL OFFLEY,
JOHN JERVIS, jun.	ISAAC BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN MOODY,	WILLIAM DAWSON,
DANIEL EVANS,	MATTHEW POTTER, jun.
JOHN FOX, Cutler,	JAMES COFFEE,
WILLIAM RUSH,	CHARLES STOLKS,
MAHLON HALL,	JOHN CRIPS,
CALEB BICKHAM,	DANIEL MURPHY,
GEORGE SHOEMAKER,	BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,
JACOB RITTER,	WILLIAM FLANINGAM,
DANIEL HOGELAND,	MARTIN PENDERGAST,
	JOHN GRIFFITH, Fullers-Shears-Maker.

Said STEEL is to be sold by ATTMORE and PETERS, at their Store in WATER-STREET, a few Doors below CHESTNUT-STREET; where may be had, IRON of the best Quality, well assorted, either by Wholesale or Retail; also Lamp and Tanner's Oil, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, Fustick, Braziletto, Brimstone, Rozin, Tar, Raisins, Starch, and a general Assortment of West-India Goods, as usual.

Clifton-Hall, Haverford Township, Chester County.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having left off farming, has some NEGROE MEN and BOYS, to be sold; they are all sound and healthy, and very fit for farmers work; he has also several horses, mares, colts, cows, and sheep, to dispose of, a waggon, cart, 4 harrows, ploughs, and other farming tools, and instruments of husbandry; all which will be sold for cash, or on credit, as the offers appear reasonable.

T.b.c. CHARLES CRUIKSHANK.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Frederick town, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 28th of November, a Mulattoe fellow, named Barnett, about 5 feet high, and 22 years of age; had on, when he went away, an old blue jacket, old pair plush breeches, check shirt, new shoes and stockings; it is supposed he will change his dress, having a blue broadcloth frock coat turned, a red double breasted jacket, and a pair of black knit worsted breeches. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, or secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, paid by

‡ ROBERT CRAIG.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1769.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, Skinner, in Race-street, Philadelphia, on Friday Evening last, an Apprentice-lad, a German, and speaks but broken English, named GEORGE THOMAS GERHARD, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet and 7 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, down Look, has black Hair, and is much marked with the Small-pox. Had on, when he went away, an old Beaver Hat, blue Cloth Jacket with Sleeves, Check Shirt, this Country made clean Sheep-skin Breeches, Sky-blue milled Stockings, and old Shoes, with large plain brass Buckles. He was sent by his Master to Germantown, in the Morning on Friday, the 17th Instant, and instead of returning home, he ran away. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him home, or secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me MATTHIAS FOLK. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.